The Literary Digest

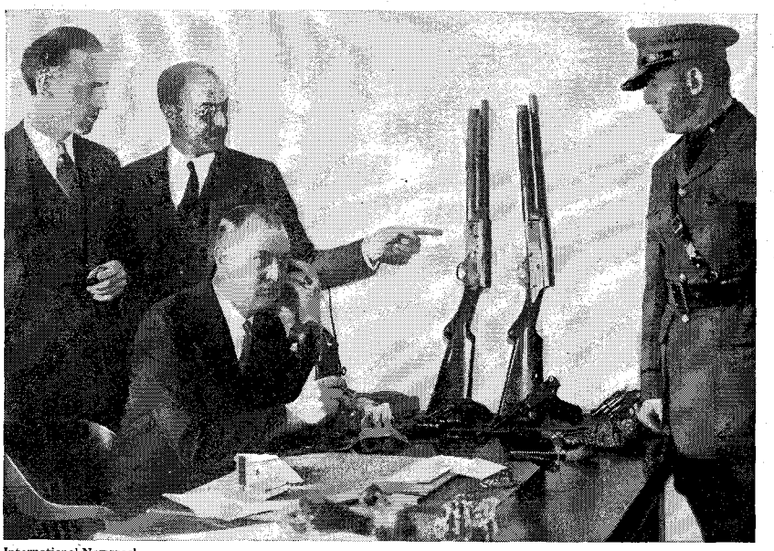
NEW YORK, MAY 9, 1931

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Gang Guns in the Catskills

GANG WARFARE SHIFTS from city to country, as editors remark on "Gang Guns in Rip Van Winkle-dom" or observe that if Rip were to wake up in the Catskills to-day, "it would probably be the roar of the machine-gun and not the bowling of the elves that would rouse him."

Here is the story of what happened at Aratoga Inn, near Cairo in the Catskills, as gathered from the inn's proprietor by the Albany *Evening News*. Jack ("Legs") Diamond comes in at 10:30 Sunday evening (April 26) still carrying in his body the bullets shot into him in the Monticello Hotel in New York, last October. One body-guard is with him. He speaks of waiting for a telephone call. About midnight he starts out the door leading to the porch, leaving his guard, Garry Scaccio, behind inside:



International Newsreel

Hunters of Gangsters Look Over Gang Weapons

Here on exhibition are the contents of the car picked up at Catskill and here in Catskill are Attorney-General Bennett (at the telephone), his assistants, John C. Cahill and Henry Epstein (from the reader's left to right standing), and at the extreme right in uniform Lieut. Francis McGarvey of the New York State Police.

"Then the guns blazed out from the roadside alongside Diamond's car, only fifty feet from the inn.

"The first blast broke the windows and tore Diamond's cap from his head. Eight more bursts of flame followed. The heavy lead pellets ripped through several windows, rained against the door and knocked plaster from the walls and ceiling.

"Diamond went down with a cry of agony.

"'Garry, I guess they got me!' he shrieked. 'Come and get me.'

"Scaccio switched off the lights. He leapt forward and dragged his fallen leader back into the room. He saw shadowy forms slip into a waiting automobile and roar away."

DIAMOND is rushed to an Albany hospital, where he hovers between life and death, as he did once before in the Polyclinic Hospital, in New York.

A day or two later, a strange blue sedan is found on the streets of Catskill, some eight miles from the scene of the shooting. It bears a license made out to a New York City address. A tire is punctured. The authorities think this is the car that carried Diamond's assailants. They think so because of the strange contents of the car. These are noted down as follows by a Catskill correspondent of the New York *Times:*

"On the back seat were two Browning automatic repeating shotguns, with the ends sawed off. They were of the 12-gage type. Also on the back seat were a German Luger, two heavy Colt automatics with special two-inch barrels, known, according to the State police, as 'the new murder gun,' and a Smith and Wesson .38-caliber revolver. All were fully loaded.

"On top of the weapons was a blue bandanna, diagonally creased and twisted at the ends as tho it had been used for a mask, and a brown-and-white checked cap from which the lining had been removed."

BY a strange coincidence, on the Saturday before the shooting, Governor Roosevelt had given Attorney-General Bennett orders to go into Greene County (where the shooting took place) and supersede the local authorities in cleaning out the gangsters infesting the Catskills. Diamond, it will be remembered, was already under indictment for beating and torturing a truckman. According to the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, incidents like this had aroused so many complaints about Diamond and other gangsters in Greene County that evidence had been piling up for nearly a month in the hands of the Governor and the Attorney-General. And we read these informing sentences in a Catskill dispatch to the New York *Times:*

"People who pretend to know say that this distinctly 'dry' county, which is represented in Congress by Harcourt Pratt, stanch defender of Prohibition, has a startling number of speak-easies.

"And in this 'dry' county, it is said, Diamond, by force and by threat, has tried to 'muscle out' the gangs from Catskill and Albany who have been supplying the thirst for beer, hard cider, and applejack."

AT any rate, more than twenty State troopers were brought down from Troy to protect witnesses and, according to the *Times* correspondent, as they drove into Catskill "their very presence in such numbers seemed to reassure the residents; they were greeted with joyous shouts as their cars sped down the main streets."

The Federal Government will cooperate in the clean-up. Attorney-General Bennett says:

"We're going to make the Catskills safe for those who wish to enjoy themselves. We're going through with this if it takes all summer. To do our work well we need the cooperation of the citizens of this community, and we will guarantee protection—

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twenty-four hours a day, if necessary—to those who help us. We want all the information we can get. We want the confidence of the public that we are going to do a thorough job. We are going to end terrorism in the Catskills."

RIGHT in the center of the excitement, the Cairo *Herald* says it believes that after things die down "this section of the Catskills will be benefited by the publicity it has received":

"For it will wake up the authorities who have been lax and have winked at persistent and flagrant law violations. Diamond and his gang, no matter how tough they are, or how deserving

When It's Springtime in the Catskills

—Duffy in the Baltimore "Sun."

of the punishment they will or should receive, have interfered with no one who has not violated the Volstead Law."

In Catskill, the county seat, *The Examiner* informs us that "there has been no local hysteria" and that it was not until Diamond was shot "that any semblance of gang warfare was seen here"—

"Colorful reports in the more sensational newspapers probably have given to the outside world the impression that Greene County was dangerous territory with gangsters running wild and terrorizing the entire population. Nothing is further from fact. Greene County has remained placid. Its officials have been watchful and ready to act.

"Whatever gangster activity there has been here has been on a small scale, confined to a small territory in which none of the big operators except Diamond has been interested."

Agreeing that gangster activities in Greene County have been exaggerated, the Catskill *Daily Mail* says the situation "is rotten, nevertheless," and that most people welcome the clean-up; it calls on everybody to help "stamp out transplanted gangland and misplaced racketeering."

THE State of New York "should be able to end the blot of racketeering and gangdom within its borders," concludes the Albany *Evening News* in the State capital, not far from the Catskills; "it can be ended and it must be."

This development in gang warfare seems important to the Washington *Evening Star* in that it demonstrates that criminal racketeering is not a wholly urban enterprise":

"The spread of the gang game into the rural sections is likely to occur at any time and in any quarter. While the 'pickings' are not so rich in the rural sections as in the cities, they are nevertheless tempting, and the terror methods employed in town are applicable to the country."

G. O. P. Guesses About 1932

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, and not Prohibition, will be the chief issue of the 1932 Presidential campaign.

But Prohibition will be a close second, with farm relief, the tariff, electric power, Tammany and the World Court trailing in the order named.

President Hoover will be renominated.

The Democrat who would have the best chance of beating him is Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York.

Such are the majority opinions of delegates and alternates to the Republican National Convention of 1928, as revealed by a poll conducted by the Washington *Post*.

Like the poll of members of the last Democratic convention, which, as noted in our issue of April 18, showed Governor Roosevelt favored by 478 of the 942 delegates, this canvass of Republicans may not settle anything, but perhaps it will provide a straw or two showing how the wind is blowing. The total number canvassed is not given, but the 1928 Republican convention listed 1,089 delegates.

From all sections of the country, says *The Post*, "came predictions that President Hoover would again be his party's choice in 1932," and "this bears out the convictions of political experts who have pointed out that in the last sixty years only three Presidents have been denied the nomination for a second term—Johnson, Hayes, and Arthur."

Of those who ventured an opinion, 492 predicted that President Hoover would be renominated, "while only twenty-nine dissented from this view."

Another interesting feature of the poll is that Senator Dwight W. Morrow of New Jersey, "hero of the Republican wets," was put forward by thirteen for the Presidential nomination, while twelve favored former President Coolidge.

"A vast amount of uncertainty is revealed" in connection with the Vice-Presidential nomination. While 247 thought the nomination would again go to Vice-President Charles Curtis, "if he wants it," 162 suggested somebody else. And—

"One of the surprizes of the *Post* poll was the strength of young Col. Theodore Roosevelt, the Governor of Porto Rico.

"Governor Roosevelt was the runner-up in the canvass for Vice-President, sixty delegates suggesting him as President Hoover's running mate in 1932."

HERE again, thirty-four picked Senator Morrow for the Vice-Presidential nomination; thirteen favored Secretary of War Hurley, and ten chose Representative Tilson of Connecticut. Others named were Hanford MacNider, 9; Charles G. Dawes, 4; Senator Borah, 3; Senator Fess, 5; Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, 2.

"Thus far," we read, "Vice-President Curtis has not made known his plans for 1932. He will do one of two things—seek to recapture his seat in the Senate or seek renomination as Vice-President."

On what should be done about Prohibition, three schools of thought are revealed by the poll. "One holds that the party should readopt its dry platform of 1928, another insists on a wet, or, at least, a moderation plank, while the third counsels a side-stepping policy."

Up to now only one man has been put forward as likely to enter the Republican primaries against Mr. Hoover. And that man, writes Clinton W. Gilbert, Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, is Governor Pinchot, who "is expected by the Progressive Republicans" to enter the fight.

Democratic papers fail to get excited over these indications that Mr. Hoover will win renomination in a walk, accepting it as "a foregone conclusion," as the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* says: "To place Mr. Hoover again in the running will be no difficult task," this paper thinks. "To reelect him may be one of Herculean proportions."

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Round One Won by Walker

"YOU'VE ESCAPED US THIS TIME, but we'll get you yet."

Thus, in effect, say the foes of New York's Mayor Walker.

"Governor Dismisses Walker Charges," the head-lines boom, announcing the end of an episode in the great battle against corruption now raging in the metropolis. Thus the Mayor, by his 20,000-word answer to the accusations, which was reviewed in these pages last week, escapes the ouster threat.

But if the groups clamoring for his removal are disappointed, they are by no means dismayed. The Mayor's escape, they say, is but temporary. They plan to keep on fighting "till the victory for decency and honesty in government has been won in this city." Confidently, they are looking forward to the city-wide investigation to be conducted by a legislative committee with Samuel Seabury as counsel, in the expectation that this fine-combing of the municipality will drag Mr. Walker and other officials from their jobs.

In fact, it seems that nobody is very surprized or disappointed by the Governor's decision, for even papers that are opposing Walker think that the charges against him were too general. This particular phase of the situation is of secondary importance, anyhow, say many observers. In the words of the Albany *Knickerbocker Press:*

"Now for the big bout in the form of the Seabury investigation. Enough of the preliminaries and shadow-boxing; let's have the big doings and a real scrap."

BUT to keep the record straight, it may be well to review recent developments. The charges filed with the Governor, it will be recalled, by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, acting for the City Affairs Committee, alleged "incompetent, inefficient, and futile conduct" of the office of the Mayor. In his findings, Governor Roosevelt said:

"In the case before me, the principal allegations relate to acts and conduct of subordinate officials of the public officer complained against.

"When the charges are of this nature, it must clearly appear either that the various acts and wrongdoings complained of on the part of the subordinate officials were known by the Mayor, and that he failed to take steps to correct or punish such wrongdoing, or that he was negligent and recreant in failing to keep himself properly advised.

"The present charges were so general in character and related so predominantly to the acts of subordinates in the city government that I hesitated as to whether I should take any action on them at all, but after mature deliberation I concluded that they were sufficiently specific to warrant my following one of the customary courses, and I, therefore, forwarded them to the Mayor."

In conclusion, the Governor asserted that "I do not find sufficient justification in these documents, as submitted, to remove the Mayor of the City of New York, or to proceed further in the matter of these charges."

With that decision of the Democratic Governor, the Republican New York *Herald Tribune* emphatically agrees:

"Governor Roosevelt has very properly dismissed the charges preferred against Mayor Walker. They were obviously too general to constitute grounds for removal, or even justify investigation."

AGREEING, the New York *Times* points out that "if any man or woman in this city has a well-founded complaint to lodge against Mayor Walker—a complaint of dereliction or corruption in office—the proper tribunal to hear and investigate it now has been provided" by the Legislature.

As for the reaction of the group that filed the charges, a statement by the City Affairs Committee says that "unfortunate as the Governor's refusal to act may be, it is under the present circumstances unimportant," because of the city-wide investigation. The Governor's decision, it adds, "brings to an end the first skirmish in the battle between civic decency and the Tammany machine." Furthermore:

"The City Affairs Committee will not rest until every one of its charges has been thoroughly investigated and the Mayor compelled to account under oath for the misconduct charged.

"He may have temporarily escaped trial on the issues raised by these charges.

"We are confident that he can not escape what in substance is bound to be a trial at the hands of the Legislative Committee. . . .

"Our fight against civic indecency and corruption belongs to the people, the ultimate tribunal for the judgment of all wrongs in a democracy."

Keystone

When Walker Got the News

That the charges against him had been dismissed by the Governor. New York's Mayor still has to face the Legislature's inquiry.

And to this the Rev. Mr. Holmes added a statement of his own:

"What Governor Roosevelt has not found in our charges, Judge Seabury will. An indictment here lightly dismissed will return to plague not merely Mayor Walker and his administration, but the Governor and his decision.

"A fight against Tammany has always been a long fight, a patient fight, a determined fight.

"The City Affairs Committee has expected such a fight, and will keep at it till the victory for decency and honesty in government has been won in this city."

AS for how this case may "plague" the Governor, Theodore C. Wallen, Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* tells us that national political observers "were virtually agreed that the incident impaired the Governor's Presidential prospects by identifying him again in the popular mind as sympathetic to Tammany."

Even tho the charges may have been too general for action, "it was pointed out that the average individual in the pre-convention Presidential campaign would know little more than the bare fact that there were 'charges' against the Tammany Mayor of New York City, and that the Democratic Governor, while under fire for being friendly to the Tiger organization, had dropt them."

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Uncle Sam the Spendthrift

MORE THAN 60 PER CENT. of the total Federal budget is spent for war purposes, past, present, and future.

At his regular semiweekly press conference on April 24, President Hoover handed out to the newspaper representatives tabulated copies of the Government's expenditures. The correspondents politely listened to the President's explanations of certain features of the $801,167,797 deficit and his proposed cut in the outlay for the new fiscal year.

Then they hastened away to do a little analyzing of their own.

They find out that this deficit is the highest in our national history, with the exception of the last year of the Civil War, and during the World War.

David Lawrence emphasizes the figures revealing that most of

The Answer Isn't Bigger Taxpayers

—Thomas in the Detroit "News."

the taxes paid to the Federal Government go directly or indirectly for war.

The total expenditures, explains Mr. Lawrence in his Washington letter, approximate four billion, one hundred nineteen million dollars.

About two and a half billions of these are expended for interest and principal on war debt, pensions, soldiers' bonus, hospitals, and national defense.

Studying the figures of the national deficit and the Federal expenditures, Arthur Sears Henning, Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, is imprest by their Brobdingnagian character. He sends to his paper a laconic account tinged with sarcastic bitterness.

NOBODY in Washington, comments Mr. Henning, appears to be greatly exercised over the waste and extravagance of the Government. "Two decades ago, Nelson W. Aldrich said that wasteful administration was costing the taxpayers 300 millions a year." This waste is almost tripled to-day, grimly comments Mr. Henning:

"There has been little reform of the processes and methods of administration since the time of Aldrich.

"The only material change has been to spend more money in the same old wasteful manner.

"If, therefore, 300 millions could have been saved by business-like methods twenty years ago, it is probable that 800 millions would be a conservative estimate of the amount that could be saved to-day.

"There are dozens of useless offices and thousands of superfluous employees among the 700,000 in the government service.

"There are overlapping services and duplication of activities.

"There are obsolete Navy yards and Army posts.

"There are archaic methods of procedure.

"There is expensive red tape.

"There are irrigation projects undertaken at the instance of railroads for the purpose of booming their town-sites at public expense.

"There is the Hoover dam to supply water to Los Angeles, and the Hetch Hetchy project to supply water to San Francisco.

"There are a dozen forms of Federal aid to States, all tremendously expensive.

"There are the millions poured out for farm relief, now regarded as a total loss.

"And there are the floods of literature poured out for the uplift of communities in the backward States, not to mention the floods of propaganda loosed by the government press agents for the purpose of floating the party in power safely to port for another four years.

"A reorganized Federal Government with all of its activities scientifically grouped and extraneous growths lopped off could be administered at a saving of 250 million dollars, according to an estimate made a few years ago by Senator, now Vice-President, Charles Curtis, and by Mr. Hoover as Secretary of Commerce."

PRESIDENT HOOVER intends to lop some $315,799,083 off the Federal outlay for the coming year, aiming to decrease the budget in this way instead of by increasing income taxation. This lopping-off process, to the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), "appears, at first glance, to foreshadow a reversal of the pyramiding process that has made the taxpayers' yoke progressively heavier and heavier." But the Baltimore daily pessimistically predicts that there can be little change for 1932.

"There is a $10,000,000 decrease in the expense of the Army, but this is more than offset by a $36,000,000 increase in prospective outlays to be made by the Navy.

"There are downs in some departments and ups in others, but in general the increases would outweigh the declines except for two important items under the latter head. One of these items is for veterans' administration, for which expenditures of only $745,538,000 are in sight for 1932, as compared with $948,287,000 this year. The other consists of aid to agriculture, for which this year's outlays promise to be $341,000,000, while those for next year are expected to drop to $160,000,000. . . .

"The taxpayer has little real hope of economy. In the steady grind of the Government's operations there is no net reduction in expenditures in sight."

THE Scripps-Howard papers, represented by the New York *World-Telegram* and the Washington *News*, offer three reasons and three remedies for this tremendous deficit:

"One is the increasingly large and unnecessary military-naval expenditures.

"Another is that our new high-tariff wall has cut our customs income.

"The third is that Republican administrations have lowered the income taxes of the rich.

"The solution is to reduce military-naval expenses, lower the tariff, and raise the income-tax rate of the rich."

Don't blame Mr. Hoover, cries the loyally Republican New Haven *Register*. "He is doing everything a Chief Executive can do to keep the costs of government down to a minimum."

"The difficulty that confronts any one trying as Mr. Hoover is, to save money, lies in the fact, as announced, that only about 9 per cent. of our total appropriations go for the actual expenses of government.

"The gigantic remainder that runs into billions of dollars is either to pay for old wars or to prepare for new, and there seems to be no way to clip it to reasonable limits.

"Pay, pay, pay is the song that resounds all over the land."

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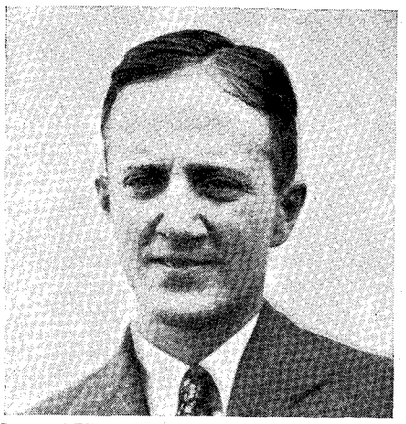

Courtesy of *Editor and Publisher*

Keystone

Courtesy of *Editor and Publisher*

Three Leading Participants in the Controversy Between the Press and the Radio

Mr. Elzey Roberts (at the reader's left), chairman of the committee formulating the publishers' grievance against the broadcasters; Merlin H. Aylesworth (center), radio's spokesman; and at the reader's right, Col. Robert R. McCormick, newspaper publisher, who says the newspapers should be paid for printing radio programs.

The Newspapers' Radio Rival

"THAT IT IS TIME TO QUIT coddling radio and treat it as a grown-up rival" is the decision finally reached by the newspaper publishers, so the Washington *Post* comments on the radio resolutions adopted by the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

But these resolutions were not adopted without a vast amount of talk, which shows some publishers greatly alarmed by radio competition, others professing no fear of it at all, and still others concluding that there is a place for radio as well as for the newspaper. And the head of the National Broadcasting Company makes a definite and detailed reply to all of the attacks on radio.

The most definite statement of newspaper fears comes from the Radio Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, headed by Elzey Roberts, publisher of the St. Louis *Star*. In the report of this committee it is remarked that "radio competes with newspapers to-day in news, editorials, features, and advertising, and when you have named those four, you have about encompassed the whole newspaper." Then the report quotes a lot of figures showing the tremendous growth in radio-advertising appropriations. Attention is called to estimates that newspapers "lost between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 of advertising revenue last year, presumably due to a year of depression, but undeniably due in part to the switching of advertising accounts from newspapers to the air." In considering future radio competition, this committee sees two possibilities: radio may develop unregulated, assisted by the press with free publicity, "receiving free news for which we pay vast sums of money"; or, it may develop under regulation, subject to Federal restriction, "bearing its own burden of the news-gathering expense," and recognized by the newspapers as a formidable competitor.

As one step to secure a fair basis of competition between newspapers and radio, the association adopted these resolutions, as summarized by the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"The first placed the association on record as seeking a Federal law restricting radio stations as newspapers are restricted in the matter of advertisements carrying lottery or gift features.

"The second, aside from calling on newspapers to make broadcasting stations pay for the publication of their programs, called for a conference with the great news-gathering agencies to devise means of restricting the broadcasting of news to the newspapers and the agencies.

"The third called for an investigation into the legality of direct advertising over a monopolized wave-length under Federal franchise."

In discussing these resolutions, Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago *Tribune*—which, by the way, conducts a radio station of its own—made this point:

"The cheapest advertising anybody can get is to buy an hour of advertising on the air advertised free in almost every newspaper in the United States.

"Radio in itself is not a good buy. But the matter presented in the newspaper in connection with radio programs is a good buy. I suggest that we publishers do not allow radio-broadcasters to collect cash for advertising we are giving their clients."

STRONG support of the newspaper attack on radio rivalry comes from *The Editor and Publisher*. It insists that "radio-broadcasting is a competitive medium and should receive treatment from newspapers accordingly." Then comes the statement that "immediate as are the evils arising from advertising competition, the attempted usurpation of newspaper news functions by radio is much more perilous."

Considerable newspaper support for the radio committee's program is offered in editorial columns. Certainly, remarks the Charlotte *Observer*, for instance, "the movement to bring the daily radio programs under management of the newspaper advertising departments is a move 'in the right direction.'"

But the Louisville *Courier-Journal* sees no real competition between eye and ear. It thinks that people have their curiosity whetted by news and sports bulletins, and buy the newspapers avidly to get the details. And as for radio advertising, it seems to the Kentucky daily that "its surpassing service is to attract the eye to the familiar name on the newspaper page":

"There will be no destructive competition between eye and ear advertising. The lingering eye is more comprehensive in its grasp of suggestion."

Finally, we have a direct answer from the broadcasting industry in the shape of an address made in Princeton by Mr. M. H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company. He takes up the complaint against news broadcasting, and dismisses it with the observation that "while the public no doubt seeks the news flashes or glorified head-lines over the radio, it also seeks the amplified news to be found in favor of newspapers." Then Mr. Aylesworth argues that radio programs "constitute news sought by readers, and for this reason should be published." And he hints that if it were necessary, the broadcasters might go into the publishing business and give a radio news service to the people. Coming to advertising, Mr. Aylesworth denies that the newspapers are really being harmed, protesting that "radio broadcasting is complementing, not supplanting, the printed word in advertising."

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Old Friends Rap the Tariff

IF THE LEOPARD SUDDENLY CHANGED HIS SPOTS, or the mouse attacked the cat, or the crow turned white, the surprize would scarcely compare with the stir caused by criticism of our Hawley-Smoot high-tariff law by prominent members of the Republican party that created it.

Up flares the same old controversy, but with that new twist, plus the fact that foes of the tariff are blaming it for hamstringing industry and agriculture, for preventing the country from getting back on its feet, and for creating ill-will against the United States throughout the world.

To all such assertions, of course, there is a ready retort, and the Republican high-tariff side does not lack for spokesmen.

What fans this ever-smoldering debate into new activity is a statement by Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, Republican chairman of the Rules Committee and a candidate for the powerful job of Speaker of the House. He is, says the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), "a leader among those who have profest to believe that prosperity for this country hinges solely on a high tariff that will stifle foreign competition and keep the way clear for home industries." Little wonder, then, that he "started something" when he said, as quoted by the press:

Underwood

International

They Caused a Storm

These two Republican stalwarts, by raising doubts about the party doctrine of high tariffs. W. W. Atterbury (left) and Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York.

"For many years, on account of our natural resources and by means of a protective tariff, we have artificially maintained a higher standard of living than in other countries, but we have gone the limit in a tariff, our natural advantages are being depleted, and it will be necessary that the next generation govern its economic standards and living conditions more in accord with world-wide conditions than we have done in the past."

That statement brought echoes from both the Republican and Democratic camps, and sent ripples across the editorial pond.

BUT a few days later came more excitement. The man who caused it this time was W. W. Atterbury, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a former Republican national committeeman, and a business leader in a State noted for its high-tariff doctrines.

"I can not help feeling," said Mr. Atterbury in a Philadelphia speech, as quoted in the press, "that certain fundamentals, some in the world situation, some here at home, must be corrected before we are put on a sound and substantial basis." And among these fundamentals he specified:

"The tariff walls which nearly all nations are building against one another, tending to separate the different countries into hermetically sealed compartments, so far as commerce is concerned, and further complicating the problem of the war debts."

AND then Mr. Atterbury, we read, indorsed these views exprest by Owen D. Young, who is recognized as a possible Democratic Presidential candidate:

"The people of America, and particularly the farmers with their agricultural surplus and the wage earners with their unemployment, must learn the solution of their problems lies not in a narrow isolation of America from the rest of the world, not in an insulation of our economic structure, but in the broadening of our interests, the extension of our aid, the development of our credit machinery, the improvement of the economic conditions of other folks, in order that they may buy what we so badly need to sell."

Mr. Snell's speech, which some of the Washington correspondents intimate may have been made as a gesture to Western Republicans to further his fight for the speakership, brings delight to the Democrats, we are told. Their National Committee broadcast a statement by Senator Cordell Hull, Democrat, Tennessee, that when such "a rabid high-tariff standpatter" as Mr. Snell confesses that "high-tariff protection has 'gone the limit,' this is proof that typical sky-high Republican tariff policies have reacted to a most damaging and destructive extent."

Editors take up the attack, in statements such as this, from the Camden *Courier-Post* (Ind. Rep.):

"The tariff has worked hardship on the majority of our people—as that majority knows only too well. It has injured our foreign trade, which quickly fell more than 33 per cent., with a 50 per cent. drop in motor exports. It has stirred up tariff reprisals in some thirty nations. It has not helped the farmers, who are worse off than ever before. And it has brought benefits—to a very few."

But "Reed Rushes to Hoover's Aid with Defense of High Tariff," as the Philadelphia *Record* head-line has it, and so do other Republican leaders.

Senator Reed, who represents Mr. Atterbury's State of Pennsylvania, "stept into the breach in defense of the Republican doctrine of high protection, weakened recently by two formerly stanch followers of the Hoover banner." Senator Reed said:

"I can't see that the tariff has anything to do with our present predicament.

"To reduce the rates on articles which we ourselves can produce would increase unemployment rather than diminish it. Articles which we can't produce come in free of duty under the present law.

"It isn't going to help America to close our factories in order to give work to foreign factories."

SENATOR SMOOT, coauthor of the Hawley-Smoot law, calls it "a great aid rather than a hindrance in the economic depression."

"Socialism among the nations" is the Washington *Post's* retort to Mr. Atterbury:

"The United States is producing more than it can sell either to the home market or abroad. The desirability of a greater outlet for goods can not be disputed. But it happens that the domestic market absorbs about 90 per cent. of America's output and foreign nations the remainder.

"Would General Atterbury remove tariff barriers and expose the 90 per cent. market to foreign competition in the hope of building up the 10 per cent. market? . . .

"Why should the United States promote the prosperity of Europe at the sacrifice of its own? The theory that one country ought to reduce itself to the general level by assuming debts and opening its domestic markets amounts to nothing more than Socialism among nations."

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Hoover's Job Plan Under Fire

"SHABBY!"

That epithet is applied by a Democratic paper to President Hoover's sanctioning of the reorganized Federal employment service.

Much the same provisions as those contained in the Wagner bill, which Mr. Hoover vetoed, are now being put into effect by the Administration, it is declared. Hence the reiterated charge by Democrats that the veto was inspired by a desire to deprive the Democratic Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York of credit for constructive legislation.

But the President, as noted in our issue of March 28, declared that the Wagner bill could "not be made effective for many months, or even years," and that it proposed to "destroy the Federal employment service in the Department of Labor, which has developed out of many years of experience, and to substitute for it forty-eight practically independent agencies, each under State control, the Federal Government paying for them up to 50 per cent."

To this criticism Senator Wagner gave a flat denial, and now his party's organs are saying that the Administration has appropriated his ideas.

"It is now patent that Mr. Hoover has, for partizan reasons, allowed himself to be used in a shabby piece of business," declares the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.).

"In effect, the Administration has approved and adopted the proposal which it denounced," adds the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.).

"It has done so belatedly, disingenuously, obliquely, and half-heartedly, with manifest intent to appropriate the credit for a relief measure which was forced upon it."

And then *The Record* tosses back the phrase once used by the President:

"Playing politics with human misery."

ON the other hand, Secretary of Labor Doak denies that the reorganized Federal employment service is similar to that proposed by Senator Wagner. The vetoed measure, he says, repeating the points made by the President, "would have been a dire calamity, which would have permitted the destruction of all the practical machinery set up by the Federal Government in the past."

Republican papers also defend the Administration from the charge of playing politics. But before quoting more opinions it may be well to examine the more important matter of just what is being done to help the jobless. The new plan, as explained by Secretary Doak, is this:

"The United States Employment Service has decided to open up at least one employment bureau in each of the States and the District of Columbia to cooperate with State and local authorities.

"There will be a coordinated service throughout the entire country, making available its good offices to all those seeking employment in cooperation with free State and local offices. It likewise will undertake, in the broadest sense, to take care of interstate labor placements in cooperation with employers and employees.

"The farm-labor service will be expanded and enlarged, and the veteran placement service will be nation-wide in character.

"In addition to these already well-organized bureaus, the industrial activities of the United States Employment Service will be reorganized on a basis which will afford every opportunity of placing employees in contact with jobs and in giving employers a ready field from which to draw all needed labor necessary to carry forward any kind of work.

"There will be seven special divisions of the service, each under the direction of a coordinating superintendent; namely, a superintendent for each of the following:

"Building trades, mining and quarrying, manufacturing and metal trades, transportation service, clothing and needle trades, office and mercantile trades, and marine seamen and longshoremen."

JOHN R. ALPINE of New York has been named as supervising director, and there will be a director for each State. Forty State chiefs, meeting in Washington soon after they were appointed, decided to make a job survey their first important work, we read. As for the money available, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* tells us:

"The plan was projected under an authorization by the last Congress, carrying an appropriation of $500,000, to which the Labor Department may add a previous allotment of $285,000.

The Phoenix Act

—Duffy in the Baltimore "Sun."

The Wagner bill would have permitted the expenditure of $1,500,000 the first year, and $4,000,000 a year in the subsequent three years."

"Despite the 'all-time' plans for the present service," notes Frederick R. Barkley in the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, "there is little doubt that the next Congress will pass the Wagner bill again, and possibly over the President's veto, thus supplanting the present emergency set-up."

Among defenders of the Administration in the row over this expansion is the Grand Rapids *Press*, which says:

"Mr. Hoover by this new step has made it clear that he is sensitive to the need, and has proved the sincerity of the Wagner bill veto—that is, he has proved that it was due to a wish to preserve existing Federal agencies, and to prevent waste of taxes through uncontrolled Federal subsidies to States, and not due to any lack of interest in the problem."

AND here is the view of the New York *World-Telegram:*

"We can not get wildly excited over the charges that Mr. Hoover, in vetoing the Wagner bill and now in setting up a Wagner system of his own without the political embarrassment of that Democratic name, has been acting from partizan motives.

"What difference does it make whether Senator Wagner or Mr. Hoover, Democrats or Republicans, one or both, or neither, get the credit for this reform? The only important consideration is that the system get under way as quickly as possible and that it operate with full efficiency."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

AND we all make mistakes. That's why the trains stop at Reno.—*Judge.*

TOLEDO man, father of twenty-five children, shot a stork.—*Tampa Tribune.*

A SOCIETY for waiters is being formed. A trayed union, no doubt.—*Passing Show (London).*

SENATOR NORRIS seems to think that the vested interests should also be belted.—*Arizona Producer.*

RASKOB may persuade his party to get off the fence and take a stand on Prohibition, but getting off on both sides of a fence is an easy way to split.—*Akron Beacon-Journal.*

A PHILANTHROPIST is too often a man who gives money away instead of giving it back.—*Louisville Times.*

IF television isn't yet in use, how does long distance know when you are in the bathtub?—*Publishers Syndicate.*

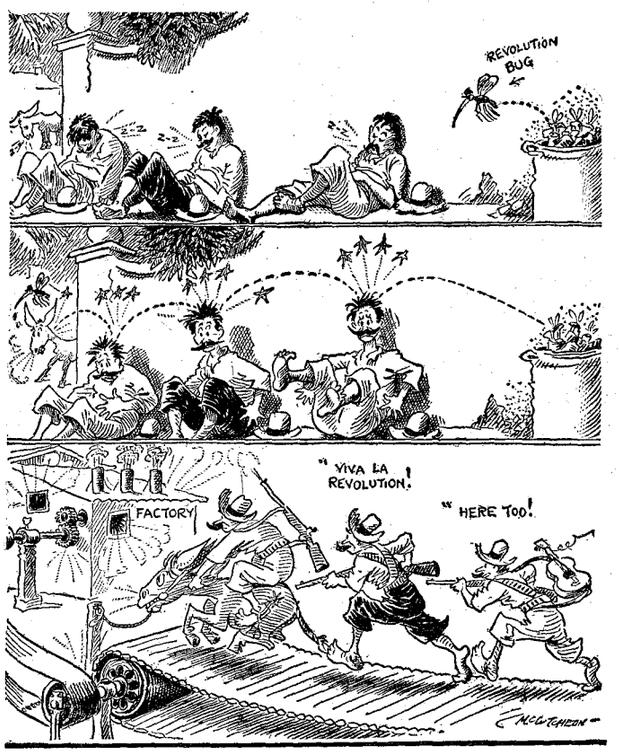
ONE blessing conferred by the radio is that some speeches have been limited to fifteen minutes.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

IT is reported that Gandhi is getting ready to retire. His costume would indicate that he's been ready all along.—*Judge.*

IT'S getting almost as bad for kings to sit on thrones as it is for the Prince of Wales to sit on a horse.—*B'nai B'rith Messenger.*

IF ever we get ambitious and start out to break a record it will be the one our neighbor plays about eleven P. M.—*Punch (London).*

BELGIAN prince is visiting the U. S. incognito. That will be the best way for Mr. Hoover to make his next trip to the Virgin Islands.—*Tampa Tribune.*



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Why Can't These Central American Revolutions Be Made to Serve Some Useful Purpose?

—McCutcheon in the Chicago "Tribune."

GANDHI, so far as we have observed, wears no man's collar.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

AND a lot of people this year are going to spend their vacations looking for jobs.—*Judge.*

NOTHING in the world has put as many men on their feet as the alarm clock.—*Louisville Times.*

FORMER Austrian Archduke Claims Right to Throne—Headline. One of the Perhapsburgs.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

NEXT January the mint will issue commemorative twenty-five-cent pieces in honor of George Washington. Write your own wisecrack about Washington and his winter quarters.—*Judge.*

BACON may not have written Shakespeare's plays, but many hams have had parts in them.—*Louisville Times.*

COLLEGES are trying to find out what their graduates do after graduating. And a lot of employers are, too.—*Judge.*

ALFONSO'S parting wisecrack, we take it, was: "Well, here's one Bourbon that won't be aged in wood."—*Virginian-Pilot.*

WE still have a few necessities we can get along without before parting with any of our luxuries.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

A HICK town is a place where the choice of a pitcher for the next game depends on the collection.—*Sherbrooke (Que.) Record.*

THIS "dainty sable and ermine trimmed lingerie" we see advertised is probably the return of milady's fur belows.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

MR. HOOVER uses the 'phone more than any other President. It's much the pleasantest way to talk to people who are mad.—*Brockville (Ont.) Recorder.*

ALFONSO'S favorite song, no doubt, is "Call Me Back Again."—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

ANOTHER optimistic note is one of ours that expects to be paid off on the first.—*Canton Repository.*

THE gangster would soon be eliminated if his only pull were on the trigger.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

THAT portion of our ancestors who remained in the trees with tails but without taxes, were not so dumb after all.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

DRESSES that button up the back are said to be returning to fashion and it is expected that husbands will be in demand once again.—*Punch.*

THE get-rich-quick schemes that offer you a return of 25 per cent. on your money never undertake to explain what will happen to the other 75 per cent.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

A BILLION DOLLARS of government contracts have now been let, and there's hope that work will begin on some of them before the depression has entirely disappeared.—*Elmira Star-Gazette.*

THE latest style dictum is that a woman's pocketbook should match her shoes, and one of our co-workers says he has for years been buying shoes to match his pocketbook.—*Louisville Times.*

HAS the wife decided yet where you are to spend your vacation?—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

AMONG the State rights most eagerly preserved is the right to Federal aid.—*Kenosha (Wis.) News.*

A MAN can't get too much credit for his achievements, but he can for his income.—*Louisville Times.*

THEIR evasion of income tax indicates, we fear, discouraging moral lapses on the part of our big racketeers.—*Weston Leader.*

"MORNING-COATS," says a tailoring expert, "are to be worn longer." We had already decided to wear ours as long as possible.—*Punch.*

GIGANTIC Petrified Elephant Discovered.—Head-line. They must have found him in Chicago after the Democratic landslide.—*B'nai B'rith Messenger.*

THE Corporation of a Midland city makes 60,000 pounds a year from rubbish. It's enough to make most of our best sellers green with envy.—*Passing Show.*

WITH the Romanoffs, the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburgs, and the Bourbons gone, the only remaining advocates of that "l'état; c'est moi" policy are the Republicans.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

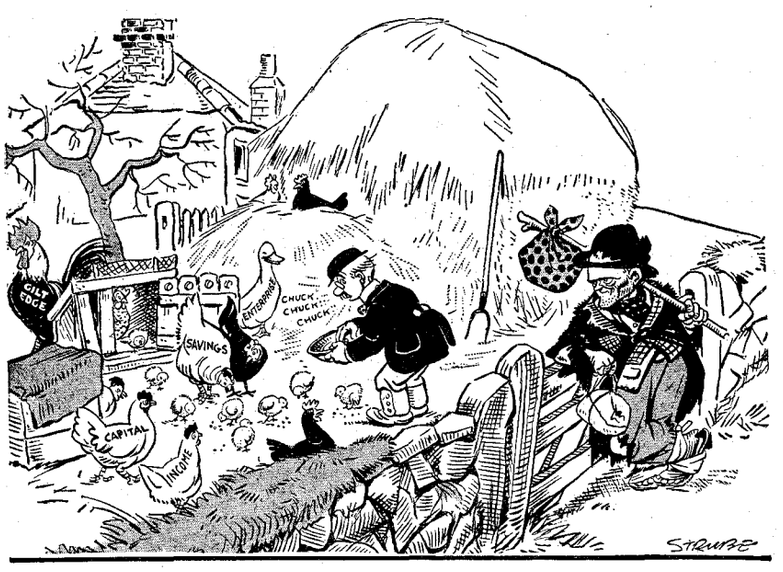
"Plucky" Snowden's Budget Triumph

JUST RECOVERED from a serious illness of two months and a major surgical operation, Philip Snowden, sixty-seven-year-old Labor Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented to the House of Commons a budget for the coming fiscal year which, it is largely agreed by the British press, does not greatly increase the nation's tax burden.

All the way from his house in Downing Street to the Parliament buildings, London correspondents tell us, the route was lined with crowds eager to cheer the man who is "regarded by the whole country as the pluckiest member of the Labor Cabinet."

Pale and wan, but with a tired smile on his face, Mr. Snowden received tumultuous cheers from all parties as he hobbled into the House of Commons. Leaning heavily on his two canes, necessitated by an accident during his youth, he made his way along a narrow aisle to his seat beside Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald.

His appearance, we read in a London Associated Press dispatch, "added a touch of pathos to the theatrical atmosphere of the densely packed chamber." Mrs. Snowden kept an eye on him from the Ladies' Gallery high above the Speaker's chair, and near her were a doctor and a nurse ready to aid the Chancellor.



"Just Hanging Around"

Prowler Snowden has his eye on those chickens.

—The "Daily Express" (London).

As Mr. Snowden fell back in his seat after his address, we are told, Prime Minister MacDonald caught him in his arms and steadied him while the Laborite Cabinet and his colleagues roared their approval of his speech.

The big surprize sprung by Mr. Snowden was his proposal to levy a tax of one penny on the pound sterling—about two cents in five dollars—on land values.

THE proposed tax, the press note, if ratified by Parliament, can not become effective before two years, as preliminary valuation must be made on all land holdings.

In a cabled poll taken by THE LITERARY DIGEST of all political sections of the English press, we find the critics less savage than many would expect. The London *Times* condemns the land tax as a burden on agriculture, but it adds:

"The proposal to tax land values need not perhaps be taken too seriously at this stage. It is an attempt to commit the House of Commons beforehand to a scheme which already has been tried and abandoned as a failure, and it may well be that long before it can be revived, responsibility for the conduct of the nation's finances will have passed into other hands."

In hostile mood *The Times* goes on to say that "the outstanding features of Snowden's budget are a quite unwarranted optimism and a misplaced fertility of makeshift expedients," and it declares that:

"Despite every prospect of continuance of the world depression, Snowden professes to believe that on the present basis of taxation the total yield of taxes next year will only fall short of last year's receipts by just over a million pounds."

POINTING out that this leaves a deficit of 37,000,000 pounds, *The Times* continues:

"In order to cover this yawning gap he proposes to resort mainly to two expedients, the use of which he has not been slow to learn from his predecessor, namely, the raiding of 'hen roosts,' and anticipation of revenue.

"Snowden attempted to justify the now-familiar devices of financial wizardry, which he himself criticized so righteously when Churchill used them in 1927, on grounds that this is an exceptional year.

"Is it not possible that he reflected also that by 1932 neither he nor his party may be responsible for a budget?"

ASIDE from the provision for a land tax at a future date, Mr. Snowden's budget suggests no new form of taxation, cables Charles A. Selden from London to the New York *Times* in an analysis of Mr. Snowden's speech. He plans to take care of the present deficit "by the simplest device in the financial history of Great Britain," and this correspondent proceeds:

"The budget's two major totals show estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending next April of $4,016,830,000 and estimated revenue, based on the present system of taxation, at $3,830,000,000, leaving a deficit of $186,830,000.

"The only existing tax which will be increased is that on gasoline, which, beginning to-morrow, will be 12 instead of 8 cents a gallon. That increase is calculated to make up $37,500,000 of the shortage.

"An additional $50,000,000 is going to be acquired for this year's needs from the income tax, not by increasing the rate but by changing the periods in which payments must be made.

"The present rule is for the collection of half the income tax in January and half in July. The new rule is to collect three-fourths in January and the remaining fourth in July.

"That is going to bring the extra quarter of the tax into the Treasury next January, within the current fiscal year, instead of leaving it over for July, 1932, which falls in another period for which the nation has to budget.

"In doing this Mr. Snowden frankly admits he expects next year is going to be more prosperous.

"The third part of his process to balance accounts is to remove $100,000,000 owned by Great Britain in New York for use in London as an addition to current receipts.

"This will still leave in America $65,000,000 of the British fund which has been in New York since the war to buy dollars at the most favorable rate in anticipation of the payments of England's debt to the United States.

"These three amounts, from the American fund, from the added gasoline tax and from part of what would normally be next year's income tax, total $187,500,000, or $670,000 more

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than the Chancellor of the Exchequer needs to make up the shortage.

"The only surprize in the budget was the fact that it did not impose increased taxes on tobacco and beer."

RETURNING to THE LITERARY DIGEST's cabled press poll, we find among the Independent-Conservative press the London *Daily Express* saying:

"Snowden's budget can be summarized in a sentence: 'Under the existing fiscal system it is nothing like so bad as might have been expected.'

"The immediate effects upon business and finance will be good, but when the first flush of relief has faded from our cheeks, what is its message to the country?

"Industry must carry on with protected labor and unprotected markets. Agriculture must continue its descent into bankruptcy.

"The unemployed must watch the weary months pass while skilled hands lose their cunning and brave hearts their courage."

On the other hand, the Conservative *Daily Telegraph* reveals a surprizingly favorable view:

"Apart from the land-tax proposals, Snowden's third budget is, within the limitations imposed on him by his free-trade principles, an eminently sensible piece of work.

"It is a recognition of hard facts and bitter necessities of the financial and industrial situation."

Among Liberal newspapers the Manchester *Guardian* and the London *News-Chronicle* agree that the land tax is the most constructive feature of the budget. Says *The Guardian:*

"In incorporating a system of land valuation and taxation, Snowden has redeemed one of the oldest pledges of the Liberal and Labor parties.

"The method of procedure he adopts may baffle the Lords, and, given good luck, the last Labor budget of the present Parliament should be able to draw on this ripe source of revenue. The land taxes will add strong cement to the Liberal-Labor majority."

One Long Sleep

—The "Daily Telegraph" (Sydney, N.S.W.)

BUT both *The Guardian* and *The News-Chronicle* deprecate Snowden's expedients. Thus, *The News-Chronicle* avers:

"Snowden's budget, in fact, is a gamble. It may be justified, but its soundness depends upon two things—the economies he anticipates from the labors of the Economy Committee, and on some successful attempt being made to grapple with the enormous and ever-growing burden of the unemployment relief fund."

Naturally enough, the Laborite *Daily Herald*, sometimes called the unofficial organ of the Labor party, is enthusiastic over the Snowden budget:

"The struggle against the powers and privileges of landlordism is as old as the democratic movement in this country. No attack of democracy has evoked a more bitter or stubborn resistance than attack by the weapon of taxation, but this time resistance is doomed.

"Both the valuation machinery and the tax itself will be provided for in the finance bill. And the House of Lords can neither amend nor reject the finance bill.

"The passage of the land values tax is assured, and this makes Snowden's third budget a landmark in our financial history."

The Herald exults in the fact that Snowden encountered a deficit of only 37,000,000 pounds sterling instead of 67,000,000 as the Conservative had predicted, "but he has not felt bound to provide for the whole of the deficit from increased taxation, for there are abundant signs that the end of the worst period of the trade depression is in sight."

Australia "Near Bankruptcy"

ENGLAND WOKE UP ONE MORNING not long ago to learn that John Thomas Lang, "Red" Premier of New South Wales, had officially informed Prime Minister Scullin of Australia that the interest, due April 1 to holders in London of New South Wales bonds, would not be met.

Then before April was past, Premier Lang defaulted on the interest due holders of New South Wales bonds in New York.

But Canberra cable dispatches advise us that the Commonwealth Government will meet these interest payments under the financial agreement whereby the Commonwealth Government guarantees the debts of States to foreign bondholders.

The British public felt, in the words of the London *Evening Standard*, "like those placid householders who read every morning with the greatest unconcern the reports of horrible crimes, but are thunderstruck to learn that Uncle William has been arrested for murdering Aunt Jane."

Repudiation of a State debt is only one of the troubles now besetting the largest island and the smallest continent of the world.

The whole British Empire is pictured as watching the bitter dissensions in the Australian Commonwealth with the nervous apprehension of an aristocrat disgraced by ill-bred, plebeian, and bad-mannered relatives.

The Ottawa *Journal* charges that Australia's trouble had been an indulgence in costly enterprises.

"The State of New South Wales, the largest and most populous in the Commonwealth, has defaulted on its interest payments, and altho these have been met by the Commonwealth Government, it is obvious that the credit of the entire nation has been struck a serious blow.

"Making matters worse, the State Labor party and the Commonwealth Labor party are in a bitter war, and there is confusion and antagonism all round."

The Vancouver *Daily Province* is relieved to learn that Mr. Lang's policy of repudiation was repudiated by Australia at large, but "now, joining the five other States as co-plaintiff, the Commonwealth has begun suit against New South Wales for the recovery of the moneys."

NEW SOUTH WALES is not the only State of the antipodean Commonwealth to be debt-ridden, nor to groan under the burden of Australia's war debt to England. All six States and the Commonwealth itself, according to correspondents, stand next door to bankruptcy.

In order to aid in the Australian housecleaning, the British Imperial Government has now arranged a new war-debt agreement, by which the Commonwealth may postpone four half-yearly payments. As explained by the London *Economist:*

"The postponement not only relieves the Commonwealth budget of an annual charge of over £1,600,000 sterling, but also of the exchange losses in remitting this sum.

"Thus the Imperial Government have made a friendly gesture to Australia, and there is little doubt that, if conditions have not materially improved by 1933, the gesture will be repeated.

"On the other hand, there is no need to take so despondent a view at present. As a table in the latest Department of Overseas Trade report on Australia shows, Australia's trade balance is subject to wide fluctuations from year to year, and tho 1929–30 witnessed a downward swing, the balance was not so bad as in several other post-war years."

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India's Prodigal Princes

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SPENDERS, it seems, are to be found not in London, Paris, or New York, but in the States of India ruled by native princes.

As to their revenues, the royal potentates of Europe seem miserably underpaid by comparison.

When the Chamber of Princes is in session, the display of motor-cars is said to rival the most luxurious of American automobile shows.

But automobiles are only one of their extravagances, according to an Indian writer, Kanhayalal Gauba, who issues a withering indictment of the Indian Princes and States in a volume published in Lahore under the title, "H. H. or the Pathology of Princes."

The Chamber of Princes, this informant tells us, is the meeting of the Indian Princes to discuss matters of common concern and to take concerted action for the redress of common grievances.

But, in fact, he asserts, "there is nothing common between their provinces except that they are all autocratically governed, and few in the interests of their subjects." He inspects their automobiles at the session to find that "all the most expensive makes are represented," and he continues:

"There are cars which are gold-plated and cars which are silver-plated, cars which have hoods of polished aluminum and bodies of costly woods, cars in purple, lavender, sky-blue, orange, emerald-green, vermilion, cars upholstered in satins, velvets, brocades.

"One has mounted on its roof a searchlight as large as those used on destroyers. Another is fitted with steel shutters, presumably to save its owner from assassination. A third has on its running-board a small pipe-organ, on which an attendant plays his master's favorite airs.

"It would be interesting to compute what a five days' session of the Chamber means in rupees, annas, and pies individually and collectively."

British India, Mr. Gauba reminds us, is divided into provinces with governments of their own, with a strong central government ultimately responsible to the British Parliament.

But the Indian States, survivals of the old Mogul Empire, and 562 in number, remain to-day separate political entities, ruled by potentates who are relics of an age-long despotism. He goes on:

"The problem of the States is not the problem of 70,000,000 people or 675,000 square miles of territory; it is the problem of 500 princes, a few Czars; it is little more than the problem of their lives, their palaces, their women, and their pleasures."

THESE Princes, if we may give credence to Mr. Gauba's detailed statistics, systematically drain their subjects of their earnings. The royal appropriations in these 562 States are the highest in the world, according to the Lahore diagnostician of this formidable Indian problem:

"If the amounts paid to rulers in other parts of the world are any guide, the Indian Prince appropriates a sum many hundred times what other and more exalted members of the kingly order are permitted to do.

"In many instances the civil list of independent and paramount sovereigns, like the Kings of Italy and of England, have been fixt on a surrender of the incomes from private estates. No king in the world to-day is considered to be worth even one per cent. of the national revenues.

"If any king appropriated or wanted to appropriate to his personal use any more than he is paid to-day, there would be a revolution, and he would in all likelihood have to go. . . .

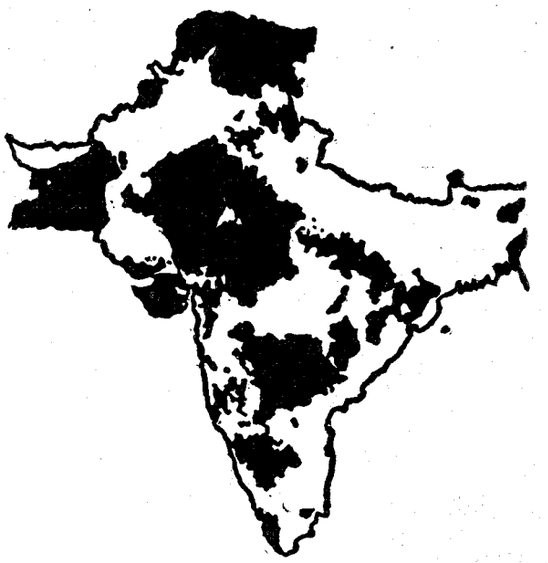
"Kings in other parts of the world reign with the consent of their people, the pageant of their Courts is with the permission, tacit or otherwise, of the representatives of the nation.

"An Indian Prince rules without the sanction of his people, he taxes them as he pleases, he passes whatever laws he fancies, he helps himself to the State's revenues, he is immune from the consequences of autocracy—his status and his loot are guaranteed."

Mr. Gauba supports his indictment with some comparative figures:

"The King of England receives roughly one in 1,600 of the national revenues, the King of the Belgians one in 1,000, the King of Italy one in 500, the King of Denmark one in 300, the Emperor of Japan one in 400, the Queen of the Netherlands one in 600, the King of Norway one in 700. . . .

"No king receives one in 17 as the Maharani of Travancore, or one in 14 as the Maharaja of Mysore, or one in 13 as the Nizam of Hyderabad or the Maharaja of Baroda, and certainly not one in five as the Maharajas of Kashmir and Bikaner.



From *The Morning Post* (London)

Where the World's Biggest Spenders Rule

Indian native States are shown on the map in black.

"The world would be scandalized to know that not a few princes appropriate one in three and one in two of the revenues of their States."

These vast sums are not merely expended on fleets of expensive motor-cars. The Indian princes often develop strange whims and caprices, according to this indignant analyst:

"Generally each Prince has a pet object on which he lavishes the money and reserves of his State.

"Some can never have enough palaces, others can never have enough women, still others can never have enough cars."

Italian Fear of a Balkan Union

ONLY a Balkan Bismarck is missing to unite that turbulent region into a union that would be dangerous to Italy. So declares the *Stampa* of Rome, voicing Fascist mistrust of the domination of France in southeastern Europe. Here is the menace, as the *Stampa* crisply analyzes it in a leading article:

"European union and Balkan union—these are the doctrines now being preached by the profiteers of the peace treaties to prevent the revision of injustices, the reparation of wrongs, and in order to arrest all efforts to establish a durable equilibrium.

"Within the framework of existing frontiers, it is only France and those minor States which are woven into the crown of her power, which wish for such a union, aiming thus to retain all that they have captured by fair means or foul.

"This Balkan union is a Serb ideal captured from the French idea of a United States of Europe."

France is shrewdly encouraging the project of a Balkan union under Serbian direction, which, the *Stampa* warns the Italians, would make it both anti-German and anti-Italian in spirit.

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Living Masks

DEATH-MASKS HAVE LONG BEEN WITH US, but they remind us just a bit too much of mortality.

They are put away in museums, and studied only by the experts in phrenology.

A new art has arisen in Germany, and its practitioner, Paul Hamann, the sculptor, has lately visited England and made living masks of some of her contemporary celebrities.

If one feels an urge to look like an emperor, Paul Hamann

A Plastic Document

Life Mask of Aldous Huxley.

seems to be the man to go to, for a London newspaper, speaking of his recent exhibition there, says, "He makes emperors of us all."

The artist himself, writing in *Die Woche* (Berlin) confirms the observation:

"In making my living masks, it had often occurred to me that in their style they seemed to be much more classical than those which I had actually modeled. Nevertheless, I was astonished when the pen of an English art critic confirmed my own opinion.

"I think that I have found the explanation for this fact in that people of our times are prone to look at things, and also at themselves and their portraits, in a more impressionistic, illusionarily colored and two-dimensional manner, rather than plastically, three-dimensional.

"This would mean that in a portrait made by a sculptor, color would be translated in a flaky surface, a certain roughness, and other minute details. On the other hand, in a living mask, only the purely plastic form of the object rather than the artistic, would result.

"And this is why, in my living masks, the unusual attraction of the classical is evident. And since our galleries are filled with statues of the emperors, great persons, and great artists of the classical period, we are inclined to say that the living masks of persons of lesser importance look like Roman emperors, Greek gods.

"At that, my London portraits represent anything but the mediocre class of that country. Among them were some of her greatest authors, statesmen, and lords and ladies. They were all content to submit to the rather pleasant process of having a mask made, fascinated by the technical possibility of having a plastic document of their own heads, naturally lifelike and devoid of all forced expression.

"The process itself is somewhat like a plastic photograph, and differs from the usual plaster cast in that a gelatine-like material is used which has a balsamic effect on the skin, and does not remove a single hair. The material is applied to the skin at a blood temperature in the same manner that a sensitized photographic plate is exposed to its object. It is carefully applied, layer upon layer, and hardens after a few minutes to a consistency similar to soft rubber, and then is easily removed, resulting in a negative which shows the finest lines and pores of the object from which it was made. Thereupon, a positive is made, in bronze, stone, stucco, plaster, or any other media desired.

"My many sitters, well over one hundred, have all had the patience to endure the necessary three-quarters of an hour. Particularly patient and interested were my English models. The painter of the royal family, Sir John Lavery, sat as quietly as if he had been made of stone, and his first eager question was, 'When can I see it?' One can readily understand that these living masks are of much greater importance than the hurriedly taken photograph, to say nothing of their permanent value.

"Lord Wellesley, the grandchild of Wellington, told me that he much preferred to have a mask made during his lifetime, and that the death-mask of his illustrious grandfather always had a curious effect upon him. It seemed a pity, he said, to have a mask which only retained the moment of death."

Lewis Declares Independence

SOME CONSTERNATION IS EXPREST in England over a recent utterance of the latest Nobel prize man. Mr. Lewis is reported to wish that America should "sever forever the string that has bound its literature to the older English tradition."

Here, in the eyes of the London *Morning Post*, is "a new declaration of independence," uttered, so it surmises, "as a reprisal for certain criticism uttered by Mr. J. B. Priestley."

The Post looks about for an even earlier precedent:

"He would throw overboard the English tradition much as his ancestors threw overboard the chests of tea in Boston Harbor.

"Such a gesture would certainly appeal to Babbitt and his circle in Zenith.

"Main Street would applaud it with processions and banners, and would no doubt for the occasion forget and forgive Mr. Lewis's own monumental satires upon itself—satires which certainly suggest that 'the older English tradition' has never taken very deep root in a large part of America.

"But does Mr. Sinclair Lewis realize what his exhortation to his fellow countrymen implies?

"After all, to throw overboard a tradition is not quite as easy as to throw overboard a chest of tea. The 'string' by which it is attached to a living organism, is in fact a vital cord.

"'The older English tradition' includes Shakespeare and Milton, to say nothing of its inheritors and exemplars in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It includes all the poets, dramatists, critics, essayists, historians, and philosophers who have reared the fabric of English literature, and among the illustrious are to be numbered not a few of American birth.

"If severance from such ancestry were ever so much to be desired, would it be possible? It is possible to break with a blood relation, and determine to have nothing more to do with him; but it is not possible to undo the kinship with him.

"Heredity is not to be eradicated at a word.

"When Mr. Sinclair Lewis talks of breaking with 'the older

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English tradition,' he is like the Fundamentalists of Dayton who have resolved to break with Evolution; and the irony of it is that Mr. Sinclair Lewis himself is notably sustaining and continuing the English tradition which he is so eager to repudiate.

"The literature of the English language has already been enriched by the author of 'Babbitt' and 'Main Street.'"

Lindbergh Flies to Music

NOT ALL THE FORTUNATE OWNERS of radio sets may have been forewarned that on April 5, at five o'clock, they might relive the thrills of Lindbergh's ocean flight.

But that was not the fault of Mr. Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra, which furnished this treat, nor of Mr. Gilman of the *Herald Tribune*, who gave a week's notice with an elaborate analysis of the cantata by Kurt Weill, text by Bert Brecht.

It was left for these Germans, more alert than Lindbergh's compatriots, to furnish this elaborate musical celebration, tho Mr. Gilman does not omit to mention that something of the sort was done four years ago by an American:

"The American composer, James P. Dunn, composed in 1927 a tone-poem entitled 'We,' written 'in honor of the marvelous achievement of Colonel Lindbergh.'

"Altho, as Mr. Dunn explained at the time, 'this was incidentally a description of the flight of the airplane—its tuning up, taking off, and solitary flight over the wastes of the ocean'—it was 'primarily a tonal celebration of the indomitable courage, perseverance, and will-power of Charles A. Lindbergh.'

"'We' was performed at a Stadium concert, under the direction of Willem van Hoogstraten, on August 27, 1927—a little over three months after the accomplishment of the marvelous exploit itself."

HEARD in Boston by H. T. Parker, of the Boston *Transcript*, the performance of the Weill-Brecht cantata receives picturesque treatment, and "Lindbergh's Flight," he declares, "is not only interesting but significant music":

"These young Germans would, and do, write operas to prose texts in the vernacular, in settings, and atmosphere of the present hour.

"To and fro in them go personages out of immediate life, exhibiting current manners, obsessions, points of view. Unhesitatingly the composers borrow from 'popular' musical idioms. Writing, they aim at direct, not complex, speech.

"There was no making an opera out of Lindbergh's flight, tho it had stirred the general imagination, tho it invited the new operatic frame and voice.

"A cantata was possible and promising. Brecht, Weill and, at first, Hindemith with them, set to the making of it. Weill alone completed the music.

"He writes simply and straightforwardly, with few modernisms in what, to some, is still the appalling sense of that word. Brecht's text runs in every-day German, or in what he rightly or wrongly believes to be every-day American. (Mr. Stokowski uses an English version, not too well made, by George Antheil, another and less fortunate experimenter.)

"The German pair may care little for the two performances in the aristocratic Academy of Music. The performance over the radio on a holiday afternoon will certainly please them."

THE piece is declared to be "well-ordered musical journalism, diversified by imaginative interludes," and Mr. Parker then proceeds to tell us all about it:

"The chorus bids Lindbergh into his plane and off on his job. He (solo tenor) describes himself, the machine, the equipment. (If the Colonel at Princeton was listening in, he had no reason to blush as he heard). . . .

"The flight begins. A solo-voice cries for news. The chorus answers as if it were telegraphing from a ship that has heard Lindbergh's motor. Then ensues the first imaginative interlude—the aviator's dialog with fog (male chorus); snow (soprano voices); sleet (bass voice).

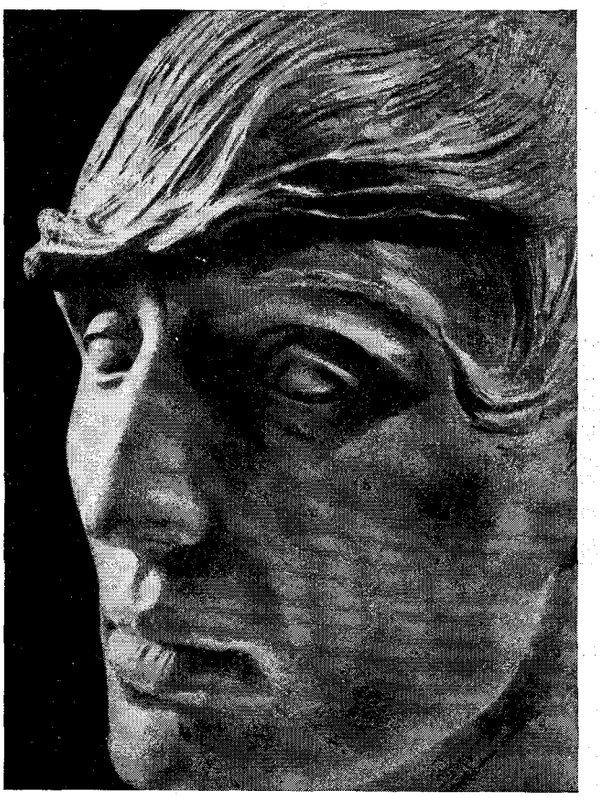
"The narrative is resumed. Baritone and chorus, as American newspapers, proclaim Lindbergh's luck. He himself, less optimistic, hears them saying 'He's coming.' Therefore he must come—the second imaginative interlude. The third, after a pessimistic chorus from the Parisian press, is a solicitous and affectionate monolog to his motor. . . .

"And now he sights the land and hails fishermen. . . . France next; last of all the airport at Le Bourget.

"The watching crowd shouts his coming; the orchestra is as jubilant as they. In the phrase of the ancient opera-books, 'General Rejoicing.'

"Weill's music is admirably lucid. It avoids complex structure, superfluous detail, descriptive elaboration. It makes unobtrusive use of American idioms—a 'blues' tempo at the beginning, syncopated rhythms, and slightly jazzy scoring at the end.

"The choruses and the solos are a clearly articulated musical speech, shaped, accented, and colored so that the words may be immediately comprehensible.



Beats Photography

A plastic portrait of the sculptress Renée Sentenis

"Weill writes with a light hand; holds the balance true between orchestra and singers. Flowing phrases and spirited rhythms keep the narrative measures in motion. Weill would get on with his tale rather than 'express' it.

"The imaginative interludes tempt reasonably to a suggestive music. The fog closes in swift, still, and soft. The snow whips down. Sleep sings seductively.

"Lindbergh's replies are terse and resolute—the 'heroic poesy' of the nineteen-twenties as a German commentator civilly explains. His soliloquy about luck and courage, sustained by trumpets, divided by excited strings, better deserves the phrase.

"The monolog to the motor—speech of the solitary, striving man to the machine that has become his friend—is music of honest, masculine, communicated emotion, 'We two.' The 'heroic poesy' flags unmistakably in the arrival-chorus and the orchestral climax.

"It is excited, jubilant, conventional, even to the syncopations. . . .

"Like Lindbergh, Brecht and Weill have put through their job. If it less touches the general imagination, they must take their luck—the new god of this 'heroic poesy'—as they also find it."

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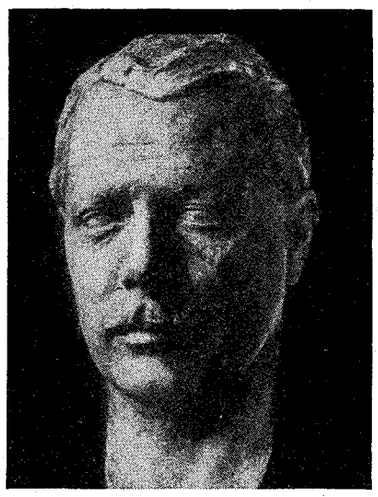
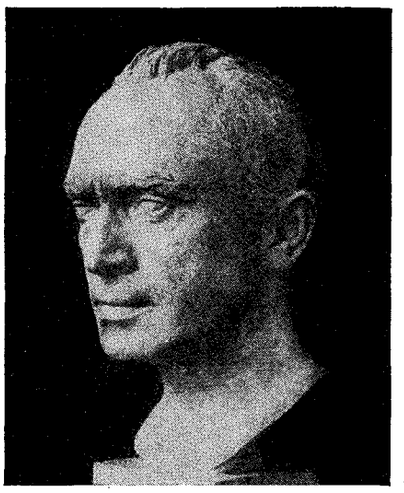


Harold Nicholson
Author and diplomat

Mrs. Winston Churchill
Wife of British statesman



Conrad Veidt
Film and stagè actor

"Like Roman Emperors"

As they emerge from the new life-mask process.

Two Decades of Cubism

WHO REMEMBERS when the famous picture-show drew the whole town to the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory in New York?

Since it was prewar, dates of that sort are relegated to antiquity.

But every one remembers that then Cubism broke full-bloom among us.

Gaston Poulain reminds us in *Comoedia* (Paris) that "1931 deserves to be celebrated by painters, sculptors, decorators, architects, and even by writers themselves, for this year it will be twenty years since the first manifestations of new plastic and esthetic tendencies became apparent."

It is not the "immense uproar," which follows, that needs to be commemorated but their "prime importance in the history of contemporary art." For—

"Briefly, it was in 1911 that the word 'Cubist' was created and applied to certain painters.

"In the Salon des Indépendants we know that Jean Metzinger, Albert Gleizes, Le Fauconnier, Fernand Léger, and Robert Delaunay were grouped together. In the preceding year, the critics and the public had felt the spirit of these painters, both in the gallery where Braque and Picasso exhibited and in the Salon des Indépendants where Metzinger, Delaunay, and Le Fauconnier showed their work.

"At the Salon des Indépendants, the Cubists aroused a furore more violent than that which the Impressionists had evoked at their famous exposition at Nadar's in 1874.

"Laughter and rage increased tenfold when the Cubists exhibited a second time, still in the year 1911, at the Salon d'Automne. But the promoters of this movement, whose influence was beginning to be felt actually, had their followers, chief of whom were Guillaume Apollinaire, and our eminent confrères Maurice Raynal and André Salmon.

"Time added to their adherents, for to-day no one is so little informed that he can deny the prodigious and happy influence of Cubism in all the realms of art—this Cubism so ridiculed at its début.

"Twenty years have passed since those beginnings which Albert Gleizes justly calls l'Epopée.

"How interesting a review of those heroic times would be. A review of the Indépendants—*all of the Indépendants*. Will the Salon d'Automne offer it to us?

"Since Apollinaire, Canudo and his review, *Montjoie*, are dead, alas . . . will M. Maurice Raynal and M. André Salmon take the initiative? They who knew Cubism so well, and did so much for it.

"It was in Paris, do not forget, that Cubism was first made manifest. Should not Paris commemorate its birth?"

Passion Play Profits

OBERAMMERGAU GROWS RICH over its Passion Play.

The Committee has just published its balance sheet for the performances of 1930, and the London *Evening Standard* furnishes the following abstract:

"The figures are impressive, and prove the economic value of the play to what is otherwise an impoverished district of Bavaria.

"The total receipts were 7,056,250 marks, or approximately $1,750,000. Admission tickets brought in approximately $1,250,000. The sale of programs, books, photographs, and picture-postcards realized over $100,000.

"On the expenses side the heaviest item is for actors' salaries, which amounted to $570,000. Building improvements, scenery, and stage construction accounted for $250,000, and $12,500 was spent on costumes.

"The whole venture was a great commercial success. The committee was enabled to pay off a bank debt of nearly $400,000, and to carry forward a substantial balance."

The Cover

THE intimate domestic scene on the cover is by Jean MacLane (Mrs. John C. Johansen), a native of the middle West, of Scotch, English, and French-Huguenot descent.

John Vanderpoel and Frank Duveneck were her early masters, tho these influences she has supplemented by independent experimenting, which has gone on without interruption, and that knowledge which comes to the philosophically minded artist who works out his problems alone.

Her career (tho she hates the word) has always been a most natural part of her life, never having separated in her own mind Art from Life itself—her own particular art from her own particular experience of life.

Child-life has been of deep interest to her, but she has also been much absorbed in other phases of painting in its freer territories.

Her work has received prominent recognition here and abroad, and is the receiver of a long list of medals and prizes given by the most important Art Societies in America. Her work is represented in many Art Museums and private collections throughout the country.

Her home is in New York.

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The Five-Year Plan of Atheism

BY THE YEAR 1936 Europe must have no less than 20,000,000 atheists.

There is no good reason why there should not be 25,000,000 atheists in Europe in that year, that is, from what the Berlin *Germania* styles the godless point of view.

The Innocents

"They say Russia is persecuting religion, but there were never so many crosses as now."

—"Il Travaso" (Rome.)

At the present moment, it tells us, there are 600,000 members in the various "free-thinking" organizations of Germany alone.

In the past twenty-five years, it adds, no less than 2,000,000 Germans have got out of the Christian Church.

The campaign is not directly conducted from Moscow, according to the Berlin organ.

The men of Moscow are simply using the free-thinking societies already in existence for the promotion of the "godless" movement.

NEITHER are we to infer that the Muscovites promoting atheism all over the world employ such crude devices as are associated in some minds with the so-called "international of the godless." There have been rumors that this committee exists in Berlin upon a Moscow model.

Indeed, we read, the godless in Moscow are not so witless.

Not long ago they helped organize an international free-thinking convention in Czecho-Slovakia, and now the campaign is in full swing throughout Germany and Austria.

France, Italy, Hungary, and even England, will get the propaganda soon, and, continues *Germania:*

"For the moment there is much mooting of a free-thinker's day, to be recognized side by side with the unemployed day, tentatively fixt for February 25 each year.

"Of the reality of these and similar plans there can be no doubt whatever.

"It can not be too often repeated that in Germany the exodus from the Church is already powerful.

"Nor would it be possible to summarize too offensively the tone of many of the pamphlets which form this propaganda, which has its center not only in the Communist organization, but to some extent in the Socialist party committees—a point which can not be too strongly made.

"The net result of these factors is an agitation menacing more and more the present cultural foundations of the world.

"Thus the economic class struggle is slowly but definitely and surely undergoing transformation into a religious class struggle based upon the issue of Christ or anti-Christ."

Similar warnings are sounded by German evangelical bodies, two of which have besought the Government to refuse entry to the "Godless International."

However, as the Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* points out, the German Constitution guarantees religious freedom. This Berlin paper recites the history of the movement which took form in Russia under the name of the Alliance of the Militant Godless, and numbered 120,000 members in 1926.

Two years later it numbered more than 500,000, and by the end of 1929 more than 2,000,000. By the end of 1933 it aims to have 17,000,000 members, which, we are told, is not fantastic when it is considered that steps have been taken to extend the movement into many countries.

CHILDREN are taken in at eight years of age as juvenile pioneers, and may become full-fledged members at fourteen. Already 40,000 local groups have been formed, antireligious films and plays are exhibited, and the Moscow radio station, maintained at the headquarters of the united trade unions, regularly sends out antireligious talks. Ample funds are provided for propaganda, and plans have been formed for a central international body of the godless militants.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* tells us further:

"The mission of this central group will be a

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The New Law

Soviet: "Thou shalt have no other god but me."

—"Punch" (London.)

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concentration of the antireligious world movement under the administrative control of a supreme grand committee.

"This will prepare a methodical campaign against all religion.

"It will stimulate the agitation to get the unemployed out of the churches.

"Antireligious ideas are to be sown in the heads of children and half-grown persons.

"Pamphlets, talks, the written and spoken word, and the theater will be used as much as possible in English, French, and German as well as Russian.

"An encyclopedia of atheism in various tongues is in preparation.

"Nor is the attack to be made against Roman Catholicism and Protestantism only.

"The fight will be waged too against Judaism and Mohammedanism.

"The Russian organization (as being materially the most powerful for the moment) will defray the expenses.

"But subsidiary bodies outside of Russia are to be formed indirectly and to exist in a dissembled form."

The Silver Lining

EVERYTHING is going to rack and ruin; the Church is on the brink, and so on, for the prophets of despair ring many changes on the same theme.

Almost from the beginning, observes an editorial writer of *The Homiletic Review* (New York), the cry has been that Christianity is "drifting toward extinction."

But he asks us to take a glance at the figures issued by the great money-raising corporations. He takes one, Tamblyn and Brown, five of whose members are ordained clergymen. This single firm, one of many, has in ten years secured gifts aggregating more than $25,000,000 for churches, theological seminaries, and other definitely religious institutions.

Analyzed hastily, the report may seem to indicate, we are told, that religion holds a relatively modest place among the beneficiaries. During the ten years, as *The Review* writer notes, the campaigns conducted by the firm yielded an aggregate of $135,000,000, and of this grand total, schools and colleges received more than $81,000,000, while social-service agencies, public-health agencies and hospitals come in for a share of more than $18,000,000.

But the writer examines further:

"Of those schools and colleges, many are denominational. Their share was more than $11,000,000. Of the hospitals and social-service agencies, six are denominational. Their share was more than $7,000,000.

"In spirit—and in effect, virtually—all denominational colleges, hospitals, and welfare agencies are a part of the Christian Church. So regarding them—as why should we not?—the gifts which religion has secured during ten years through a single channel would reach an aggregate of more than $43,000,000.

"Now, people do not lavish scores of millions of dollars upon causes which, in their best judgment, appear to be failing, nor do fund-raising corporations attempt to exaggerate an institution's capacity for sustained achievement. Inflated claims hurt, instead of helping, a campaign.

"We may conclude then, that when multiples of discerning people believe the religious outlook encouraging, and back up their confidence with scores of millions of dollars, such opinion is not to be dismissed lightly."

Walking Softly

By Anna Hamilton Wood

IT is so big a thing—and yet so small—
This walking softly through the crowded days
Wearing the cloak of patience, the warm shawl
Of quiet understanding of life's ways.

The criss-cross pattern on the loom is strange
And intricate to eyes that do not see
The endless turning of the wheel of change
Along the highway toward Divinity;

The endless lifting up and weaving in
Threads of experience; the cults and creeds
Of creeping centuries; the silken thin
Fiber of human love for living needs.

It is so small a thing to say, "I wait."
And yet so big! It means a soul has grown
Into the heart of Truth, and can translate
The music of time's rolling undertone.

—*The Churchman, New York.*

Church Growth Faltering

ON THE ONE HAND, "apparently reliable signs indicating increasing interest in religion and its manifold problems"; on the other hand, smaller gains in church membership.

Thus the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* states the paradox that seems to lie in *The Christian Herald's* annual census of religious bodies, presented in that journal by Dr. G. L. Kieffer.

Churches in the United States, says the New York *Times*, summarizing Dr. Kieffer's findings, "gained 88,350 members in 1930, compared with 242,748 in 1929 and more than 1,000,000 in 1928. Pointing out that the gain is not the smallest on record, Dr. Kieffer adds, however, that the question is raised 'whether the churches are actually gaining or losing ground, and losing vigor of growth.'"

From this general statement we move on into the question of the more striking denominational figures as summarized by *The Times:*

"The Methodists, who in 1929 suffered the first loss in 100 years, show the biggest decrease for 1930, a total of 43,211.

"The Presbyterians also lost heavily, having decreased by 22,763 communicants, and the Disciples of Christ lost 18,567.

"The biggest gain, 74,706, was made by the Baptists, and the second largest, of 56,180, was made by the Lutherans.

"Moderate gains were recorded by the Catholics and Episcopalians, 17,526 and 16,532, respectively.

"The grand total of communicants in all religions in 1930 was 50,037,245; the total of ministers was 225,890, a gain over the previous year of 1,691; and the total of individual churches, 237,282, a gain of 821. Fifty-five sects are listed, altho complete figures are not given for all.

"No figures are given, for instance, for the Spiritualists. It is recorded that there are twelve Buddhist temples in this country, with thirty-four priests and 5,639 worshipers."

IF the churches are losing ground, "as the figures would indicate," says Dr. Kieffer, analyzing the above statistics in *The Christian Herald*, and attacking at once the problem they present:

"The reason and the remedy can be found in part in an analysis of the message they are proclaiming to the world. An age of doubt and question, of depression and lawlessness demands from the pulpits of the land a clear, ringing statement—'We should fear and love God!'; 'Despise ye not the Church of God!'; 'Thus saith the Lord—'; 'It is written in the Word of God—.'

"Religious education of the youth of America is a crying need. If there is a 'poverty of religion' in the universities and schools of higher education, as is sometimes alleged, with its consequent pseudo-science, atheism, and the like, the situation needs a searching analysis by the churches and a summary remedy. University pastors must be supplied, and work among the students, carried on by various church bodies and church boards of education, is to be commended and should be emphasized."

To the Springfield *Republican* the picture is not one of essentially unrelieved gloom. The figures necessarily are incomplete, this journal tells us, continuing:

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"Accurate comparison of the actual strength of certain denominations would need to allow for differences in customs of enrolment. Some denominations have many supporters and attendants at church services who are not church members, as they have also church members whose active interest has lapsed.

"Through the radio, pulpit sermons are reaching many thousand hearers every Sunday who would not go to church to hear them, as well as some who would go if the radio were silent, and the publication of scholarly books in which religious subjects are reverently treated continues to meet the religious wants of many of the 'unchurched.'

"Standards of orthodoxy have changed in the Protestant denominations, but there are no statistics on which one, unless it be from the point of view of an earlier generation, can base an assured assertion that the appeal of religion is declining in America."

The Magic Yeast of Tuskegee

NEGRO POCKETBOOKS have been filled, as well as Negro spirits uplifted, by the work of the late Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

And not only that. The white race, as well as the colored, has reaped results—tangible as well as intangible, from the work of the great Negro educator.

President Hoover put the facts strongly in addressing the recent golden jubilee ceremonies at Tuskegee. He reminded his hearers of the material meaning that must be added to the school's spiritual significance. Speaking from Washington, the President recalled, via radio, as reported by the Associated Press, that during the half-century since Booker T. Washington's foundation of the famous Negro school:

"The race has multiplied its wealth more than 130 times, has reduced its illiteracy from 95 per cent. to 20 per cent., and reduced its death-rate by one-half. It has risen to the ownership of more than 750,000 homes; has accumulated property to the value of billions; has developed a far-reaching internal network of social, religious, and economic organizations for the continued advancement of its people; has produced leadership in all walks of life that for faith, courage, devotion, and patriotic loyalty ranks with all the other groups in our country."

NOR is this all. Tuskegee and its fellow institution, Hampton, in Virginia, have indirectly brought benefits to the whites. Before Hampton and Tuskegee, says the Baltimore *Sun:*

"There was no industrial education of any systematic character in American schools. According to Dr. Washington, the success of these two institutions with members of the Negro race 'led the way to the introduction of industrial education into the Northern schools and white schools in the South, as well as in many other parts of the world.'

"While some detached observers may question whether the industrial training here referred to has not been carried to an extreme, there is no doubt that within limitations the departments of manual training, of which most American schools now boast, serve a useful purpose. In so far as these departments stem from the Hampton and Tuskegee models, the entire nation would seem to be in debt to those two institutions."

For a Materialist

By Adelaide Love

YOU say that the soul is forever commingled with matter,
That it lives since the body lives and dies when that dies,
That it feels and thinks with the flesh and perceives creation
With the body's eyes.

The two are knit, I know, for the length of a lifetime;
But tell me—have you not seen a spirit unfold
Its beauty and grow more vital, although the body
Was faded and old?

Whence this splendor apart, this efflorescence,
This gaining in strength through the years that the soul can show,
If it depend so wholly on forces receding,
On sap running low?

The body may be assailed by the frosts of winter
And the spirit be steeped in the sunniness of May;
Why shall it not maintain, when matter has crumbled,
Its separate way?

—*The Tribune, Chicago.*

Unionizing the "Hired Girl"

A MAGNA CARTA FOR HOUSEWORKERS is ready for signature.

It is ready to end the somewhat haphazard relations that have hitherto existed between mistress and maid, to establish wage and time standards, as the New York *Evening Post* tells us, and to end, to some degree, "an exploitation of 'maids' and 'servants' which is said to have thrived on the misfortunes of many in a period of depression."

It was the National Committee on Employer-Employee Relationships in the Home, meeting recently at national board headquarters of the Y. W. C. A., that produced this new Magna Carta. Only they call it "Suggested Minimum Standards for the Full-Time General House Worker." We quote some of its proposals, drawn up by a committee headed by Dr. Hazel Kyrk of the University of Chicago:

"In each community a minimum wage for the full-time worker in household employment, whether skilled or unskilled, should be established that meets the cost of living of independent women at a tolerable level.

"The maximum length of the 'working time' of the worker living in should not exceed fifty-four hours a week and of the worker living out, forty-eight hours.

"Two hours on call should be considered equivalent to one hour of working time.

"Overtime in any week should be paid for at an hourly rate.

"One whole day, beginning not later than 10 A. M. and extending through the evening, or two half days a week, beginning not later than 2 P. M. on week days and 3 P. M. on Sundays and extending through the evening, should be free.

"One week vacation with pay after a year of continuous service should be provided.

"The worker living in should have a room for her own use, and convenient access to modern bathroom facilities."

AS for some of the evils that these provisions are designed to end, we turn again to *The Evening Post*, where we read that "according to Miss Dorothy Wells of the Y. W. C. A. employment service, householders in a city in the Middle West have been trying to obtain women for fifty cents a day, and many calls were from employers expecting full-time work for room and board."

And why shouldn't domestic workers organize in this manner? In the New Haven *Register* we find their lot contrasted thus with that of other workers:

"To-day many store clerks, stenographers, workers in mills and factories are members of societies and associations organized to provide entertainment and athletic opportunities for this class of young person.

"The household worker has no such benefits. She has no club to go to, nor can she find congenial companionship in ordinary welfare organizations. She seems to be barred from social activities because of her calling, and is left to spend her evenings in such manner as servants have followed for centuries past.

"There is no good reason why the work of a household should be considered in any way degrading. It is not when a member of the family performs it. Why, then, should one who 'hires out' to do the same thing be looked down upon and considered fair mark for oblivion?"

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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

Miss Cather's narrative gifts never fail, whether in prose or verse. This in *The Atlantic Monthly:*

POOR MARTY

By Willa Cather

A lament for Martha, the old kitchenmaid, by her fellow servant, the stableman. The servants are not Negroes, but "poor whites." (Old Virginia.)

I

Who will scour the pots and pans,
Now Marty's gone away?
Who will scald the milking cans
And put the cream away?
Who will wash the goblets tall,
And chiney plates along the wall,
Platters big and platters small,
Never let one crack or fall,
Now Marty's gone away?
Ding-dong-dell, ding-dong-dell, poor Marty's gone away.

Who will clean the kitchen sink,
Ringed with grease as black as ink?
Not the Mistress, strict and cold,
Not the Master, meek and old,
Not our Miss in lawn and lace,
White of hand and fair of face.
Nor her sister, Marty's dear,
Played the harp for her to hear.
(Ever would the poor soul smile,
Rocking on her tired feet
When the harp strings sounded sweet—
Wiping all her goblets clear
To the music of her dear.)
Who will wash the things away,
Wash them three times every day?
Sixty years she never missed
While her hand hung to her wrist,
Never broke a plate or cup.
Who will wash our dishes up,
Now Marty's gone away?
Ding-dong-dell, ding-dong-dell, poor Marty's gone away.

Who will start the kitchen fire,
Now Marty's gone away?
When the house is all but dead,
Maids and mistress fast abed,
Windows rattle, stair steps groan,
Cookstove gray and cold as stone,
And the handle of the door
Froze to make your fingers sore.
Marty she was thin and old,
Little fleshed against the cold.
But she loved the maidies well,
Ever feared abroad to dwell.
All her life she feared to fall
Unto strangers after all,
To abide the poorhouse end.
Love and fear can both befriend.

Who will feed the winter birds,
Now Marty's gone away?
Snowbirds brown and robins red
Used to flutter round her head,
At the window open wide.
'T was our Mistress' fantasy
Neither cat nor dog might bide
For poor Marty's company,
But the birds came through the air
For the crust she had to spare.
Ding-dong-dell, ding-dong-dell, poor Marty's laid away.

II

On a moonlit winter night
Marty made her kitchen bright,
Wiped the pot-black from her hand
For before her Lord to stand,
She knew no other way.
No man earthly saw her go,
But she was gone afar we know
Before the break of day.
Mistress rang her silver bell,
Fixed to scold poor Marty well;
Master drummed his pewter pot
For his shaving water hot;
Miss and Missy waited long
Never thinking aught was wrong.
I must give my beasts their corn
With no bite or sup that morn,
For Marty's gone away.

Little had she here to leave,
Naught to will and none to grieve.
Hire nor wages did she draw
But her keep and bed of straw.
'T was our Mistress' fantasy
Marty might not trusted be
With fire to warm nor light to see,
In her kitchen loft.
But our Mistress could not bar
Light from moon or light from star,
Or from farther off.

"Martha," said the angel, "rise;
Come with me to Paradise.
Never heed thy needy shift,
Hers the shame who gave the gift.
Never hide thy choppy hand;
He, who waits, will understand
When He sees thee. Martha, rise;
Come with me to Paradise."

Would that I prepared might be,
Clean of all this world like she;
Hands that never gathered aught,
But in faithful service wrought.
Naked as a babe new born
Went she forth that winter morn,
And not a stain she bare.
She, I pray, may housèd be
With Kindness, Love, and Charity—
Better off in ease than we,
Now poor Marty's gone.

Day gives place to night in these words from *The Fortnightly Review* (London):

NIGHT PIECE

By A. R. Ubsdell

Dimmed are the flowers now,
And no birds sing
From the gnarled bough
Where apples swing.

No more the impish
Cloud-shadows play
Where silver fish
In mirrors lay.

And overhead
From unseen skies
Ring owls' instead
Of curlews' cries.

Dew-shimmering clings
The gossamer
Where jewel-spun wings
And bees' feet were.

Only a far song
Tells how passes
The wind among
The marram grasses.

The firmament
That gemmed the lawn
Ere the sun spent
His light, has gone.

To star those heights
As he had done—
A million lights
To shine for one.

In *The Bowdoin Quill* is a trumpet for the dawn—something apart from the moonings of our pessimists:

SONG OF DAY AND NIGHT

By Walter P. Bowman

Hear ye the dawn, with the music of morning?
Thundering over the hilltops—it comes!
Shivering silvers gleam bright in its baldric,
Crimson and scarlet beat alternate drums!
The mountains shout gladly and echo their greeting,
The valleys are bright with a yellowing ray;
Hear ye the dawn, with the music of morning?
It's morning, it's morning! Hear ye, 'tis *day!*

Robert McAlmon, once among our Parisian expatriates, now lives in Albuquerque, New Mexico. In *Poetry* (Chicago) is a long satire, "Fortunio Carraccioli" with this charming ending:

FORTUNIO CARRACCIOLI

By Robert McAlmon

* * * * * * *

Once I was a little boy,
a kid who dreamed.
Coming home late at night
Luigi held my hand
or put his arm about my shoulder.
I was not afraid
but liked Luigi to take care of me.

The hills about Firenze
are lambent with lavender
in a frosted mist. Fragrantly
sweet night comes on.
I think I hear a night bird call
and nostalgic joy laments within me.

Remembering sweet-sounding names:
Benozzo Gozzoli,

I see silver hounds pursue a stag
up the bejewelled terrace to the palace,
realm of the visionary.

Gently the soothing moon arises.
Far away I hear a singing call.
A young goat bleats,
and town sounds fall.

Graciella, joyous mother sent to sorrow,
mother most graciously beautiful,
Graciella, what did you to love,
and love to you?
Muted, the breeze,
twangs my nerve heart cords.

Soft on evening gentle darkness creeps.
Luigi holds my hand. I'm fearsome lonely.
There at home I know Emilia weeps.
Emilia, why came not love to you?

A moral for those who would cage wild birds—zoos not excepted. In *Interludes:*

THE CAGED EAGLE

By Gertrude B. Gunderson

One thrilling sweep from out the fastnesses
Of mountain crags into the vaulted blue,
To try his youthful wings.
Below him churned the dauntless, angry sea,
Above rolled wind-spun clouds—a grand review
Of hushed immensity.

And then imprisonment! . . .
He thrashed defeated wings against the bars
That kept him from the taunting mountain peaks—
The far-flung sky and stars.
Through bitter days of cruel punishment
He strove to bend or break his prison-walls,
Enraged—but impotent.
He caught dim shadows of the friendly trees;
He heard the birds fling happy mating calls
Like glad antiphonies. . . .
Mad grief and pain and galling memory
Bore natural fruit . . . and gradually free life
Was but a hazy dream.
He ceased to struggle . . . walked his dingy cell—
Grim bars looked commonplace as harsh salt spray.
At length, through rust of years
These bars corroded—and all barriers fell,
And he was free, once more, to choose his way. . . .
He shyly walked about,
He stared into the longed-for, beckoning blue—
At sunlit slopes for which his heart had yearned.
It seemed an untold age
Since mountain peak had called . . . or sky-flung view
Of clouds and sea . . . With quivering wings he turned
And walked back to his cage.

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The new Chevrolet Sport Coupe

Performance, too, proves Chevrolet the Great American Value

Notice a Chevrolet Six in traffic. Watch it step out ahead when the light turns green—reach higher and higher speeds without noisy effort—swing smartly in and around other cars—and disappear in the distance. Better still, drive a Chevrolet Six yourself. See what easy work it makes of hills—sand roads—or any difficult task. This big, modern Six *is* a fine performer. It does high road speeds at a low, easy-working engine speed. Its valve-in-head engine develops 50 horsepower. Six cylinders enable you to do what you want—creep along, accelerate, climb hills, go fast—and do it all smoothly, quietly—with little shifting of gears. Owners, too, will tell you that all this power and speed and ability have been secured without affecting Chevrolet's well-known economy. If you have formed your opinion of Chevrolet quality solely from the car's fine appearance—step into a Chevrolet and drive. Because performance, too, points to Chevrolet as the *Great American Value.*

New Low Prices—*Roadster, $475; Sport Roadster (with rumble seat), $495; Phaeton, $510; Standard Coupe, $535; Coach, $545; Standard Five-Window Coupe, $545; Sport Coupe (with rumble seat), $575; Five-Passenger Coupe, $595; Convertible Cabriolet, $615; Standard Sedan $635; Special Sedan, $650; Convertible Landau Phaeton, $650. Special Equipment Extra. Chevrolet Trucks, $355 to $695. Low delivered prices and easy terms. Product of General Motors. All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan.* Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan.

NEW CHEVROLET SIX

The Great American Value

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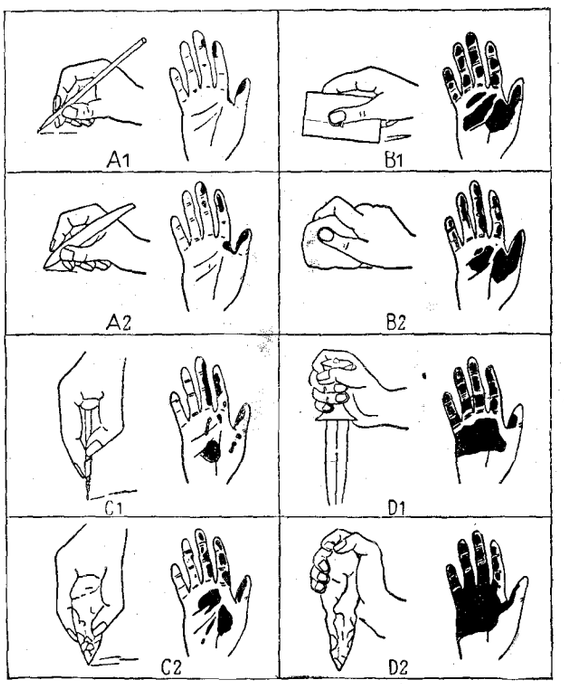
Human Hands and Human Progress

BETWEEN THE MANUAL SKILL OF AN APE and that of a practised mechanic lies a course of development similar to that of human civilization.

Several hundred thousand years ago, man must have struggled like an ape to accomplish the simplest acts. How did it happen that he has obtained so much higher results?

He just had better luck. He had the good fortune of having a more favorably shaped hand and, oddly enough, was also lucky in being more defenseless than his animal colleagues.

Most likely he instinctively increased the strength of his claws by means of a pointed stone. He instinctively widened



We Still Use Our Hands the Same Way

Comparisons of handling present and prehistoric implements. In the above illustration the black parts indicate those portions of the hand which have come in contact with the implement while using it. In grasping the corresponding implements of the stone age and the present time the use of the hand is almost the same.

A 1 Modern pencil. A 2 Stylus of the stone age.
B 1 Modern scraper. B 2 Scraper of the stone age.
C 1 Modern gimlet. C 2 Drilling point of stone age.
D 1 Modern dagger. D 2 Wedge of the stone age.

his reach of action by means of a cudgel, with the end of which he could strike heavily without hurting himself. The pointed stone was more appropriate for the hand-to-hand fight, but it could be pointed on one side only, the other side had to fit closely in the palm, without injuring it.

Says F. Herig, writing in *Kosmos* (Stuttgart):

"If we follow the ascent of mankind during the stone age, which lasted 100 times longer than the 4,000 years of our age of metals, we see over and over again the operation of one principle—all implements have two sides, a 'hand-side' and a 'working-side.' The 'hand-side' fits the hand, the 'working-side' is shaped so that the resistance of the block of freestone may be overcome, and so that the implement adapts itself to the freestone. Thus the stone implement had its origin in the hand.

"The oldest clumsy flint implements will hardly be recognized as such by the untrained. Primitive man shaped the very simplest form with a definite purpose—the universal form, the general implement. Later, this has been gradually replaced by a few special implements.

"The three primary forms of the 'working-side' of the implement are the point, the edge, and the surface. The outstretched drilling-finger is the point (.), the dividing and separating side of the little finger is the edge (—), and the fist is the surface(▭). Borer, knife, and hammer correspond to these primary forms. The corresponding positions of the hand are the boring position, the scraping position, and the position of stroke and impact.

"In the earlier strata, the shapes of the excavated objects grow more manifold and finer. The flint daggers, for instance, have a regular shape already. Finally, the man of the stone age learns to beat flat blades, and, as his manual skill develops from generation to generation, he succeeds in making these blades thinner by flaking. The implement also continually grows smaller so that finally a 'shaft,' that is, a wooden handle, is indispensable.

"The desire to make the edge-flakes smaller and place the notches more closely together gradually led the way from the sawlike working edge to the knifelike cutter. At last this aim was attained by the men of the neolithic period of the stone age; they began to sharpen their stone implements. When one views such a collection of neolithic implements, one can not help but speak of an advanced civilization, for these pieces are worked remarkably well, and indicate great skill.

"Then follows the discovery of metal.

"But whosoever thinks that with this discovery a new civilization began all of a sudden, has a mistaken notion. There is no change whatever in the form of the implements.

"Only one thing is evident in the new metal tools: the joy of not being subject any more to the size of the piece of flint. This is at most a foot, or perhaps 14 inches long. With molten metal one could exceed this limit. But 'hand-side and working-side' are always distinguishable; exactly as in our modern tools, which in their fundamental form closely resemble prehistoric, primitive forms.

"Whereas the 'hand-side,' limited by the law of adaptation, must permanently comply with but a few fundamental positions, as illustrated by the soot-powder process (Illus. 1), the 'working-side' must vary with the strength of the pieces to be treated.

"Whether it be steel hands that hold (hand-vise), or steel finger-nails (turner's chisel), they are but more efficient descendants of that primary form: the hand (Illus. 2). The lesser implements are forerunners of the larger machine-tools and tool-engines, and they foreshadow the single parts, the peduncle, plates, balancing-rods, screws, and bolts for our ships and automobiles, our typewriters, furniture, and houses, for our bridges, airplanes, and moving-picture apparatus. Wherever the gripping hand does not suffice, industry develops a powerful gripper."

LOOKING back to primitive ages, we discover that the hand could accomplish still more. In the first place, it has had the largest share in the interchange of thought between primitive men. By means of the gesture, the motion of the hand, men have understood one another for thousands of years. Deaf-mutes, orchestra leaders, and moving-picture directors still use the gesture to-day; music over the radio is sound gesture. To quote farther:

"Is it any wonder that even in language there is an abundance of important words with the word 'hand' as a root? *Handel* (trade), *Hand-lung* (action), also such important words as *Be-griff* (grip, notion), *be-greifen* (to grasp), etc.

"Speech becomes objective through writing, and script in its turn is effected by the hand. We have known for a long time that the actions of every man may be judged by his handwriting, and that from his actions we may draw conclusions as to his character. But modern experts in handwriting go even beyond this; they do not stop at handwriting, but attempt to trace characteristics in drawing, painting, and sculpture.

"The hand occupies also an extraordinarily wide space in symbolism. One asks for the 'hand' of a woman. Other symbols are also the hand in taking an oath, the laying of hands on a person, the Fascist greeting.

"Let us imagine mankind—I shall not say without hands, but only with less convenient hands. All cultural possessions would have vanished; neither book nor picture, neither railroad nor radio, would exist. And if we imagine 'multihanded' people—as in statues of Buddha—then, too, all would be different."

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Brilliant Idiots

SUCH DEFECTIVES, THO RARE, indisputably exist, we are assured by a writer in *The Lancet* (London).

Each has some one kind of technical skill or talent, and in all other respects is an imbecile.

The writer cites cases where the particular skill was in music, technical information, or mathematics. Simple exaltation of memory is the commonest instance. We read:

"It is an old tag that genius is akin to madness, and the connection is not difficult to understand, since only the customs and opinions of the time may distinguish between the abnormality of an adult brain which is admirable and that which is regrettable.

"It is harder to associate the idea of genius with that of mental defect, for here the brain is recognized to be subnormal in its physical development.

"Mr. E. J. Lidbetter, who has made a close study of the inheritance of defectiveness, has shown that low-grade types preserve their general characteristics from generation to generation; and a committee of the Eugenics Society has thrown out the definite challenge, 'We do not know of a single case of a genius or even of a gifted or talented person having been born of two mentally defective parents.'

"Nevertheless, there are cases on record where true mental defect is associated with brilliance in some one department, such as mathematics. Dr. Macdonald Critchley, writing in the current number of *The King's College Hospital Gazette*, describes several instances of the *idiot savant*.

"He groups them into four classes.

"The first consists of superlative technical skill or musical talent; he mentions one child of fifteen with a mental age of eight and one-half, who knows all there is to know about the Southern Railway.

"In the second group the condition is simple exaltation of memory. This, he thinks, is the commonest, and minor degrees of it are not unfamiliar in homes for the defective.

"One patient knew the dates of Easter in every year from A.D. 1000 to A.D. 2000, and the patron saint of every day throughout the year.

"Another, a microcephalic, could recite the first line of any hymn of which the number was given him.

"The third group consists of the 'calculating idiot.' A blind, intractable, and destructive imbecile became able to solve algebraic problems with great rapidity and to give instantaneous answers to the most complicated mathematical questions, altho he was quite incapable of grasping even the rudiments of geometry.

"Lastly, Dr. Critchley places in a class by themselves the patients whose special ability is to name the day of the week on which a given date falls."

INACCESSIBLE as these defective people are, Binet has been able to point out some of their peculiarities. In the first place, the mental imagery is not usually visual, but either auditory or tactile. Secondly, these people show a remarkable singleness of purpose. The writer goes on:

"They pursue their occupations entirely oblivious of external events which would distract the normal person. The poverty of ideation in an undeveloped mind is still further enhanced when there is some special sense-privation, and leads to a remarkable concentration along the few avenues which remain open.

"The clever idiot is always intensely interested and proud of his talents.

"Binet distinguished clearly between pure memory and abstract calculation. Dr. Critchley thinks that the former plays a larger part than is apparent.

"The performer always prefers his audience to think that his feat is accomplished by some esoteric process of calculation rather than done by his memory.

"Some of these persons seem to use more than one key system of numbers; the well-known Sabine is known to have used the ordinary decimal system, and a second system, of which sixteen was the key number.

"By employing mnemonics, cross multiplication, and various simple short cuts they attain their apparently brilliant feats of calculation."

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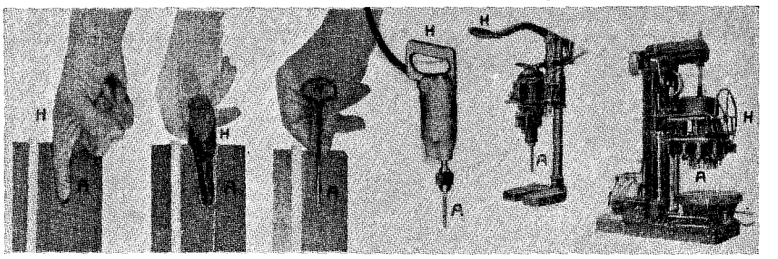
Eye-Tests for Auto-Drivers

MOST OF THE STATES are still backward in demanding good eyesight of auto-drivers as a measure of accident prevention, we are told by a press bulletin issued by the Eyesight Conservation Council (Washington). A survey just completed by the Council discloses this fact.

The Council, of which Proctor L. Dougherty is director, aims to bring about the adoption in every State of a standard vision test.

Only thirteen of the forty-eight States have standard license laws for the operation of motor-vehicles. They are: Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia. To quote further from the bulletin:



The Finger Becomes a Drill

Drilling finger, flint borer, gimlet, hand drilling machine (fine), table drilling machine, Wanderer-multiple spindle drilling machine (with 24 borers). H-Hand-side, A-Working-side. The development shows a "multiplication" of the "working-side," not an increase in size.

"Of these, ten require that all applicants for a license to drive be given an eye-test, and that any defect be corrected to a certain standard before license is issued. The States with this requirement are: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island. Only five of these States give tests for color-blindness.

"Eleven States have no drivers' license laws whatever, sixteen have chauffeurs' license laws only, and eight have substandard license laws.

"'Some of the motor-vehicle commissioners,' Mr. Dougherty said, 'regard the eye-tests as of paramount importance, and are constantly working to improve their facilities for making these tests thorough. California and Massachusetts are examples of this tendency. In Massachusetts, the test is exhaustive, embracing visual acuity, field of vision, and color perception.

"'Pennsylvania has greatly improved its facilities for eye-examination, and has inaugurated a new system of records. Over a five-year period, 1,350 applicants with defective vision have been especially examined, and later granted licenses. Nearly 2,000 persons were found to be blind in one eye, according to a report from Benjamin G. Eynon, Pennsylvania Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.'"

THE plans of the Council are then stated as follows:

"The Eyesight Conservation Council proposes to establish local councils throughout the country to study motor conditions, and work for town, municipal, and State regulation under a uniform plan. Modern conditions of speed, traffic density, and the necessity for sharper observance of traffic signals, have made good motor vision an essential of public safety, the Council declares.

"L. W. Wallace of Washington, executive secretary of the American Engineering Council, founded ten years ago under the headship of Herbert Hoover, is chairman of the board of the Eyesight Conservation Council. Associated with him are leading engineers, government officials, safety experts, and civic leaders.

"A uniform system of traffic signs, signals, and markings for the nation has been devised by the Engineering Council, with which the Eyesight Council cooperated in the country-wide safety campaign conducted by President Hoover's Committee on the Elimination of Waste in Industry."

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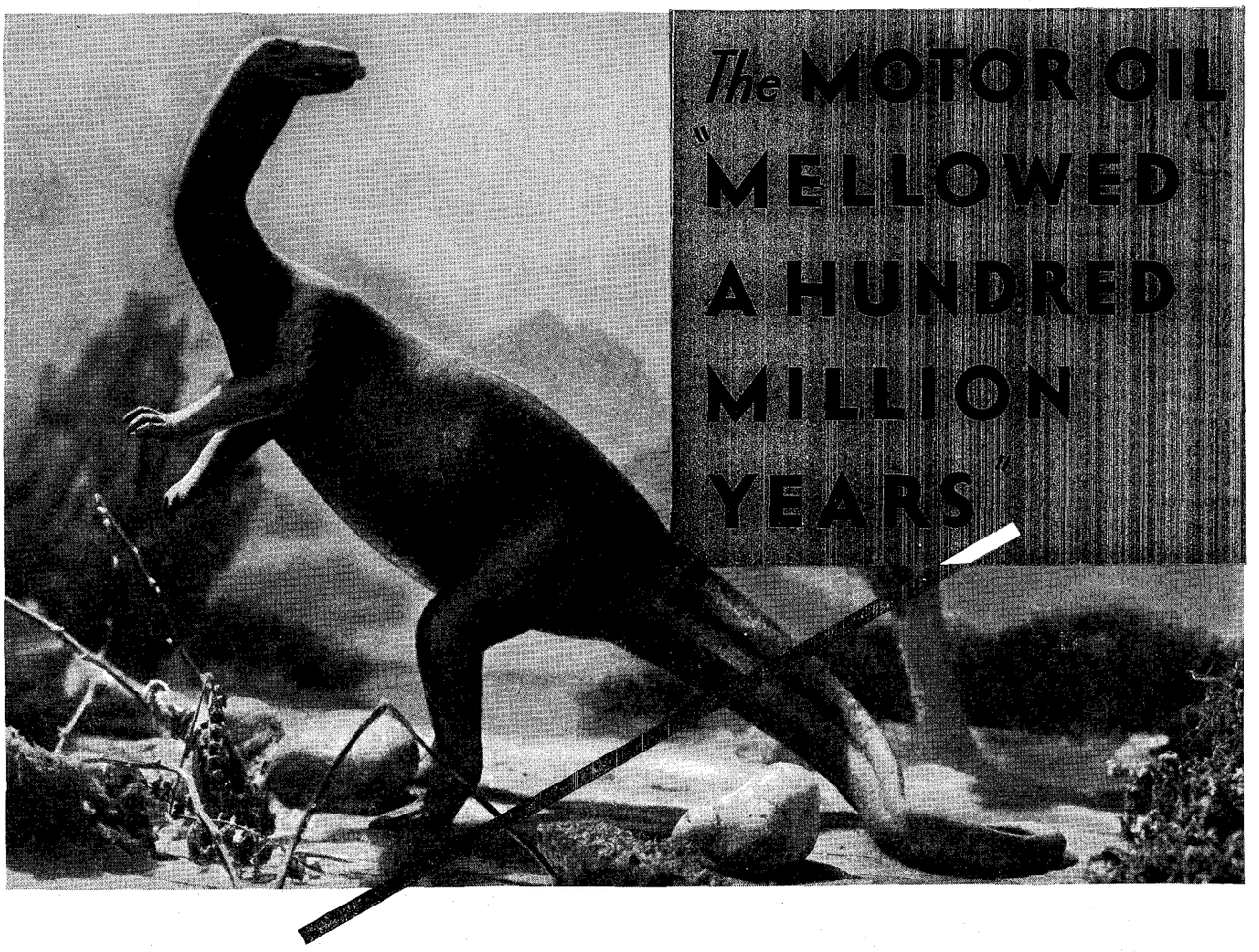

Simplifies its name

HENCEFORTH the Sinclair Refining Company will discontinue the use of "Mobiline" as a trade name for its Pennsylvania Motor Oil.

With the tremendous increase in the use of Sinclair Mobiline Pennsylvania Motor Oil it has been decided, for brevity and clarity, and to avoid confusion with any other motor oil, to eliminate the word Mobiline. The new name will be simply "Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil".

THE CHANGE IS IN NAME ONLY

Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil will continue to be made 100% from Bradford-Allegany crude oil—the highest priced of all Pennsylvania grade crude oils—the rare oil formed by Nature in the Devonian Age more than a hundred million years ago.

Sinclair Pennsylvania will continue to be the finest motor oil that money can buy—an oil that is triple-filtered, stripped of its carbon-forming compounds and freed from trouble-making petroleum jelly at as low as 60° F. below zero, a temperature much lower than is required for the removal of wax.

Drive up to the nearest Sinclair Service Station and ask for Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil.

SINCLAIR REFINING COMPANY (INC.), NEW YORK, N. Y.
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

SINCLAIR *Pennsylvania*

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Pointers for Those Who Build

(2) For Better Building Material

IT WAS THE NIGHT OF THE HOUSEWARMING. Smith was happy, and why not? His builder had bid away under the others. Smith had "saved" almost a thousand dollars on the new house.

As the guests trooped in he proclaimed loudly his sagacity. A happy evening was spent by all. It was decided to repeat the party on the first anniversary.

The year passed quickly, but what a change in the appearance of the house! The porch had settled, the stairs creaked, the plaster was cracked, the joints in the woodwork were open, hardware was rusty, and paint shabby.

All of which points to "that anomaly—the high cost of 'cheap' materials, which has been the greatest stumbling-block for 'quality' builders," to quote Mr. Clyde A. Mann, Director Certified Building Registry, writing in *The National Real Estate Journal*.

"Home builders," this writer continues, "have continually committed the folly of using short-lived, inefficient materials for the purpose of reducing costs. They must be taught that 'costs go down as quality goes up.'"

The movement toward greater building integrity is not new, for we read in the translation of cuneiform writing on slabs of stone that in 2250 B. C. the building code of Hammurabi, king of Babylon, provided that:

"If a builder build a house for a man and does not make its construction firm, and the house . . . collapse and cause the death of the owner . . . that builder shall be put to death."

To-day great agencies are engaged in simplifying and standardizing building materials and construction. The National Government is affording, through various divisions, notable service in cooperation with the building industry.

For instance, to quote from the official statement: "The Bureau of Standards, of the Department of Commerce, is cooperating with 200 scientific, technical and industrial organizations. It operates the largest scientific laboratory in the world."

In this Bureau the Division of Simplified Practise "is engaged largely in the standardization and simplification of various products," while the Division of Building and Housing "is mainly devoted to the promotion of better practises in building and construction fields."

Then there is the Division of Specifications which aims "to promote and facilitate the use and unification of specifications."

Further, the Division of Trade Standards, "when requested, aids industrial and commercial groups in establishing standards of grades, quality and measurements for other products or purchases."

President Hoover's National Committee on Wood Utilization, in close cooperation with private and official organizations, such as the Bureau of Standards and the Forest Products Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, is also an important factor.

Among the products whose manufacturers have agreed to furnish, when requested, material conforming to nationally recognized commercial standards, or to specifications of the Federal Specifications Board, are lumber, brick, cement, lime and plaster, hardware, paints, pipe and fittings, insulation, glass, and roofing.

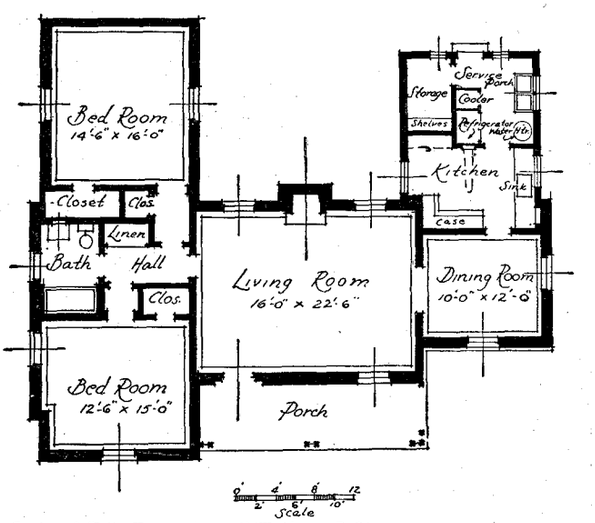
IN the Department of Commerce booklet "Simplified Practises—What It Is and What It Offers," we read that: "Simplified practise is a method of reducing waste by eliminating unnecessary variety in industrial products."

Among simplified building products proposed by industry and promulgated through cooperation of the Department of Commerce, and accepted by industrial groups, are face brick, hollow building tile, structural and roofing slate, builders' hardware, asbestos paper, etc.

One hundred and twenty-five varieties of metal lath, for instance, have been reduced to twenty-nine; one hundred and fifteen sizes of concrete building units have been reduced to fourteen, and 42,877 sizes of solid section steel windows have been reduced to 2,274.

Standard nomenclature, grades and sizes for lumber have been adopted. Quoting again from "Simplified Practises" we read: "Simplified practise or the standardizing of lumber practises has been a distinct asset to the retail lumber consumer . . . . It has given the ultimate consumer a better deal, and it has eliminated a considerable thin and scant-sized stock from the market."

Therefore, to quote from the Department of Commerce, National Committee on Wood Utilization's booklet, entitled "How to Judge a House": "Before entering the house, you should devote plenty of time to a study of the materials and the workmanship which have been used on the exterior. More important by far than the kind of building material used in the quality or grade, and equally essential, is the manner in which the quality material is utilized."



Courtesy of "Better Homes in America" (Washington D. C.)

Plans of First Prize One-Story House

Gold Medal in Better Homes in America Architectural Competition was presented to Reginald D. Johnson of Los Angeles, Calif., by President Hoover, a few days ago, for cottage on estate of Wm. R. Dickinson, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Among other publications of the National Committee on Wood Utilization of especial interest to the home builder are:

"'Seasoning, Handling and Care of Lumber' (Consumer's Edition—15 cents per copy); 'Grade Marking of Lumber for Consumer's Protection' (10 cents per copy); 'Treated Lumber—Its Uses and Economies" (15 cents per copy); 'Light Frame House Construction' (40 cents per copy), prepared in cooperation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education, obtainable from the Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D. C."

MANY other agencies are working in close cooperation with the government for better building. Among these are:

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association and eleven affiliated members; The American Concrete Institute; Portland Cement Association; American Institute of Steel Construction; American Face Brick Association; American Society of Heating Engineers; National Electric Light Association; American Institute of Architects; Better Homes in America; Architectural League; Common Brick Mfrs. Association; Associated General Contractors; Save the Surface Campaign, of the National Paint Mfrs. Association.

Then, too, there are the hosts of reputable architects, building contractors, and the educational activities of the Building Trade Press and general periodicals.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Byrd's "Iggie" Has Yapped at His Last Husky

A SHORT-HAIRED FOX-TERRIER, he was not exactly drest for polar blizzards.

However, when a mutt has a master with a mysterious taste for Poles, North and South, there's nothing for that mutt to do but reenforce his tropical birthday suit for more rigorous climes.

So faithful Igloo grew a shaving brush on his stump of a tail and sprouted a reenforced coat almost thick enough to qualify him as a fur-bearing mammal.

From Byrd's "Little America" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), courtesy of Paramount

What the Dog Should Wear

According to his tailor and shoemaker.

Even then, when his little feet were threatened, at 65 or so below zero, with being frozen hard to the Antarctic ice continent, he was driven to sitting up on his haunches and whimpering for some kind friend to pick him up and rub his paws.

Whereupon, as we shall see, Sailmaker Ronne made him a couple of pairs of doggy shoes, and a doggy coat.

But, altho he was a bit of a clown and as cheeky as they make fox-terriers, Iggie didn't enjoy looking like a college boy and being laughed at by the whole population of Little America, including Paul Sipel, the six-foot-one Boy Scout who was Master of the Dogs, or of some of them.

Those dogs! Those huge, shaggy, obstreperous Eskimos that were always threatening to tear the tiny fox-terrier to pieces!

Twice they sent him to the Little America Infirmary with painful wounds. But still he defied and insulted them.

IGLOO—"Iggie" to Little Americans—died in Boston the other day. He had survived a far worse flock of blizzards than Amundsen had encountered in discovering the South Pole. He had survived all the ticker-tape, whoopee, petting, and pampering of his homecoming with Byrd. He had survived all the flattery of being presented to the President, and the fame of figuring in Byrd's "Little America" and in young Sipel's "A Boy Scout with Byrd."

But he was not to survive an acute indigestion which attacked him in Boston while he was in the bosom of his family—the Byrd family. Three veterinarians labored over him in vain.

Admiral Byrd was in Illinois on a lecture tour. Learning of Igloo's desperate plight, he canceled his next lecture date, and prepared to fly to Boston. Then came the news of his little companion's death. He was too deeply moved to say more than this:

"I have lost more than a friend."

The Admiral's emotion will not surprize any one who has "really owned a dog," says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* in an editorial which goes on to quote this fine tribute of St. John Lucas to his dog:

> This prayer at least the gods fulfill
> That when I pass the flood and see
> Old Charon by the Stygian coast
> Take toll of all who land,
> Your little, faithful barking ghost
> May leap to lick my phantom hand.

IGGIE'S acquaintance with Eskimo dogs began at the outset of the Antarctic expedition, when the little old three-master, *City of New York*, was rolling down to the Bay of Whales. Admiral Byrd tells the tale in "Little America" (Putnam's). Thus:

With a few exceptions, all hands were in fine spirits.

Among these exceptions were seasick seamen, of whom we had an abnormal casualty list.

Another was Igloo, who, to my astonishment, developed a real inferiority complex.

Igloo is the companion of my ventures, a fox-terrier of doubtful pedigree, but unquestioned integrity. Neither modesty nor humility, I regret to say, is in his attitude, and until this trip I fancied neither man nor beast could discompose him.

He met his superiors, however, in the Eskimo dogs, and in admitting to himself their superiority, his spirit underwent an extraordinary change. He hardly dared venture out on deck alone. His mere appearance brought from the beasts a fearful medley of challenges and imprecations; they hurled themselves at the doors of their crates, and those chained on the deck dashed out at him with fangs bared and a tremendous rattling of chains as he streaked past.

From Byrd's "Little America" (G. P. Putnam's Sons)

He was a Clinging Friend

Igloo and Byrd by the tunnel to the Administration Building.

Nights, when they began their melancholy singing, which can unseat the composure of an imaginative man, he shivered behind a box in my cabin. Not until the last sound had faded away as mysteriously as it began, dared he come forth again, and then only in the lee of a friendly human figure.

Poor Igloo, I did not blame him. Those primitive dogs, who kill for sheer lust of killing, would assassinate him on the spot, as he was shrewd enough to realize.

It was he, indeed, who found adventure on the way south.

From Sipel's "A Boy Scout with Byrd" (G. P. Putnam's Sons)

He Wasn't Prepared to Stand Much Nonsense from a Pup

WHEN Little America came into existence, one of its suburbs was Dog Town, which had an increasing population. This

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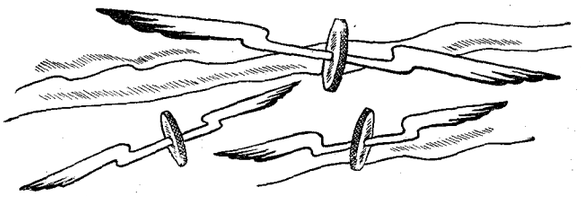
PENNIES FOR WINGS



DAY in and day out you take wings by talking over your telephone . . . with friends . . . the grocer . . . the doctor . . . a relative hundreds of miles away . . . and every month you get a bill for this service.

Perhaps a single call made during this period has been worth more to you in time, money or convenience than the whole amount of your bill. But the telephone company makes its charge—not on any such basis—but on what it costs to give the best possible service to its customers.

The Bell System has voluntarily taken the position that the telephone business is a public trust. Its policy is to give the best possible service at the least cost consistent with financial safety.

The more telephone subscribers there are, the more valuable telephone service becomes to each subscriber. Unlike most other businesses, the telephone industry does not enjoy reduced costs as the number of customers increases. On the contrary, the trend is upward. To offset this, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company takes advantage of every scientific advance and aid to efficiency which can possibly reduce service costs—and these savings are used for the benefit of the subscriber.

The twenty-four Associated Companies in the Bell System are pledged to this ideal . . . to give constantly better telephone service at the lowest possible rates . . . to reduce, by every means in their power, the number of pennies that you pay for wings.

★ *AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY* ★

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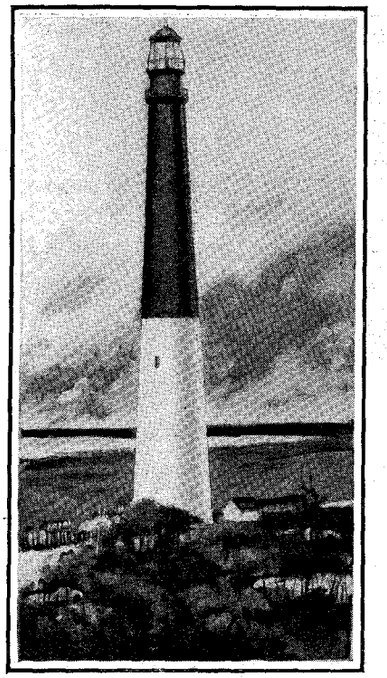

Barnegat Light—Barnegat, N. J., Established more than ninety years ago. Famous in maritime history.

Faithful is the character of the light that guards the pathways of the deep. Mellow and friendly is the character of the blend that sparkles through the flavor of

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IN your first pipeful of OLD BRIAR you will find an introduction to a new sense of contentment. This rare blend of choice tobaccos will awaken the most jaded smoke taste to a keen enjoyment of ingratiating mildness and rich flavor—flavor with an underlying tang that continually satisfies without ever satiating the appetite.

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UNITED STATES TOBACCO COMPANY
RICHMOND, VA., U. S. A.

brought new excitements into Igloo's life. As the Admiral relates:

The pups were the despair of the camp. There were at least a score of them, the sons and daughters of Lady, a small, very nondescript Eskimo; Josephine I, and Holly, a very beautiful, full-blooded Eskimo.

Literally, they ran wild. They could not be captured, but prowled about the camp, feeding on scraps that were put out for them, enduring the lowest temperature without visible discomfort.

In mid-winter, when the thermometer was down to 65 degrees, Amy, one of Goodale's team, gave birth to five pups in the maternity ward. To make them as comfortable as possible, Goodale laid a bedding of straw on the floor of her crate.

This was constantly damp owing to the condensation of the mother's breath, and being afraid that they might die, he moved them inside his shack. But the unhappy mother took them back, at the first chance, to the tunnel.

Later, he tried to wean them on such delicate foods as cereal and oatmeal, which they spurned in favor of frozen seal meat. And within a few weeks they joined the wild band inhabiting the tunnel, becoming the biggest and strongest of the lot.

For all their rapacious manners, these outlaws were amiable creatures, and whenever I went walking they would come rushing forth in answer to the call "halloa, halloa, halloa, halloa," and escort me down the bay.

IN the presence of these creatures, Igloo was "as cocky and fierce as ever," testifies his master, continuing:

Familiarity breeds contempt, and he had long since got over the shock they first gave him during the trip south on the *City of New York*. He feared not even the biggest dog among them.

No doubt, he believed he was a great fighter because we saved his life so often.

He was even condescending in his attitude, especially toward the pups, altho his life was really in great danger. We had to watch him carefully, because when he was allowed to run loose, he invariably made for Dog Town. Almost always he was in need of medical attention, which Dr. Coman never failed to give him.

He accompanied me on my walks. As nature had not provided him with a heavy coat, Ronne had made him one of camel's-hair, which covered his body and legs. This jacket was a source of undiminishing curiosity to the wild pups, and at every opportunity during the jaunt they would steal up from behind and nip at it, no doubt with the intention of finding out what this queer bundle was.

These assaults so humiliated Igloo that he could scarcely contain himself; he would bide his time, however, and when one of his tormentors was off his guard, Igloo was on him in a flash.

How he managed to escape his amiable assassins for more than a year is a miracle. On at least two occasions, a slashing stroke missed his jugular by a hair's breadth.

IGGIE "looked so absurd in his Antarctic costume that the expedition members laughed hilariously, and he felt greatly disgraced," C. H. Calhoun related afterward in the New York *Times*, adding, "Restrained by his leggings and boots, he walked stiff-legged like a toy-dog with springs." In a sympathetic editorial fantasy, the Boston *Herald* suggests that, had Igloo been a man, *The Herald* might well have printed an editorial in this ceremonious manner:

International Newsreel photograph

In the Tropics Igloo Found Life Rather a Bore

This was taken in the Canal Zone on the way home.

On both expeditions to the north and south poles, young Igloo was a constant source of amusement and comfort to his leader, supplying in his quiet way a happy respite from the responsibilities and problems which the enterprises entailed.

BUT, of course, he was merely a dog, continues *The Herald*. However:

Any one can understand Admiral Byrd's feelings on Igloo's death. A good dog can create certain attachments beyond those of human beings.

It is dangerous, this giving your heart to a dog, as Kipling has explained:

When the body that lived at your single will,
When the whimper of welcome is stilled (how still!),
When the spirit that answered your every mood
Is gone—wherever it goes—for good,
You will discover how much you care,
And will give your heart to a dog to tear.

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Rich man.. *Poor* man..

RICH MAN, poor man, beggar man...what has wealth to do with it? A man's most precious possession is his family. A man's greatest happiness is the thought that his loved ones will always have a comfortable living. Such peace of mind is now within the means of a man of moderate income — thanks to *Ætna's new Family Insurance Policy.*

For example: for a moderate deposit you can now secure a $20,000 *Ætna Family Income Policy* that will in the event of your death pay to your family, until the twentieth year from the date of the policy, an income of 12% on $20,000, which is $200 a month or $2,400 a year—

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THERE IS AN ÆTNA-IZER IN YOUR COMMUNITY—
HE IS A MAN WORTH KNOWING

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The coolest and Fascist shave by the 2 INGRAM barbers

(JERRY JAR AND TERRY TUBE)

ANYONE who goes in for direct action in shaving can't avoid coming straight to the 2 Ingram barbers!

Il Duce himself couldn't deny that Ingram's is hot stuff—for it gives you the coolest and Fascist shave you ever had. Il Duce! Il Certainly Duce!—which, freely translated, means, it does!

It's cool, It's Cool, It's COOL

We reiterate, Ingram's Shaving Cream is cool, COOL, *COOL!* The sooner you take *that* fact to heart and *this* cream to your chin, the sooner you'll know what shaving comfort really is!

You'll get a chill from your first shave by the 2 Ingram barbers—(Terry Tube or Jerry Jar)—for both boys carry the same fine cream, and give you the same fine shave!

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Here are the facts—the cold, chilly **truth!**

Ingram's is the coolest shaving cream ever devised by the hand of man. It's cool because we set out to make it cool. You'll recognize its difference as soon as the first dab of lather nestles on your cheek.

You need no lotion with either kind of Ingram's. It's shaving cream, lotion and face tonic combined—the three-in-one benediction to the faces of men.

We know Ingram's is good—good. To show you how good we think it is we're offering you 10 cool shaves—FREE. We lose if you don't like them (small chance, that) but we make a dime a year if you do.

10 COOL SHAVES—FREE

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110 Washington St.
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I'd like to try 10 cool Ingram shaves

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Boatmen Who Never Go Boating

JOLLY Jack Tars of terra firma. Ship captains who have adventured neither on the seven seas nor even on the Harlem River.

Their vessels are perpetually, it seems, tied up at the dock, and they punch the time clock in New York office, store, and shop, even as their landlubber brethren.

It takes all kinds to make the little world of house-boat dwellers, who moor their craft around the shores of Manhattan Island, and never think of weighing anchor and pushing off for unknown, romantic lands.

Some of these people are dull, according to Ruth Reynolds, who writes engagingly of them in the New York *News*, "and some are brilliant. Some are dirt poor—and some are amazingly well off. Some are uninteresting—and some have remarkable stories to tell, if there is a willing ear to listen."

One, for example, as a husky young waterman years ago, felt pangs as he was about to trade single blessedness for wedded bliss. On the eve of the exchange he realized that it meant giving up life on boats for life on dry land. So he compromised with the bride-elect. He bought a house-boat for $2,500, and in it they live happily.

There are a pair of highbrow wanderers, who have lived all over the world, writing, editing papers. When they came home from India, eight years ago, they encountered bad luck that made a house-boat the cheapest place for them to live. And they have lived in one ever since.

BUT all the different types that make up New York's house-boat colony have one thing in common, a likeness that puts them in a class with the cobbler's traditionally barefooted youngsters. Altho they live on boats, they never sail anywhere. Their house-boats, indeed, Miss Reynolds assures us, are "as stationary as the Washington Monument." They are pulled out on solid ground along the water-front and securely propt.

If you're not going to sail anywhere, you might as well live in a regular house, one might say.

Not so. There's an economic reason behind this semi-naval manner of living. The New York house-boat man, we read, "buys himself a boat. He arranges to pay the Department of Docks from $10 to $12 a month ground rent, depending on his location. He puts his home on stilts. And there he lives, and raises his children, and manages his family—until fate or the progress of the city forces him to move on."

In other words, it's just another way to beat the high cost of living. In this respect the boat-dwelling Gothamites are different from Southern house-boat fans, who "fix up their gay little floating homes with gay paint, gay flowers, and gay children, and the summer-time finds them drifting lazily along to new scenes, new places, new faces."

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Fifteen or twenty years ago, we learn:

Most of the boat dwellers reveled in the clear air, the sunshine, and the green banks of Spuyten Duyvil and the Harlem River, at the spot where Henry Hudson is said to have entered first on his exploration trip of the river which bears his name.

To-day only a few dozen boat dwellers remain in the mud and grime and dirt of the Harlem River. Behind some, the New York Central trains roar their way to and from the city. Before them tugs sputter, and coal barges leave a sooty mantle on the water. Behind others new subways rattle their way to the new Harlem terminal.

The number of Manhattan boat dwellers is steadily decreasing year by year. To-day there are no more than 100 families clinging to their stationary boat homes. Next year there will be fewer. Within ten years there will probably be none.

To-day there are about half a dozen house-boats on stilts at 207th Street, and the Harlem River, adjacent to the new subway barns. The prices of these homes range from $1,600 to $6,000. Their rent is $10 a month. It used to be $5 a month, but as the Irishwoman put it, "they raised it on us."

"In 1917, when my husband went to war, I and our first baby gave up our little apartment and moved on to this house-boat to save rent," she says. "It wasn't easy. We had to carry water. We had to use kerosene lamps. We had to keep stove fires in the winter. Now the settlement here is wired for lights and piped for water. Some of us have telephones."

And after her husband came back, and they decided to remain on the house-boat, and three other children arrived, didn't they have a great time each summer on their boat trips?

"No, we never went anywhere, I slaved here, and my husband worked in a department store. But we saved. We have a two-family house worth $15,000 in the Bronx. Now we rent it, while we live here. We're going to keep on saving for a while. When we don't save, we should be shot," she adds emphatically, but not too cheerfully.

One house-boat-owning hustler, Henry Muhs, during eight years of residence, has brought his business to his house-boat, relates Miss Reynolds, continuing:

The middle-aged German has a large $5,000 home of eight comfortable rooms.

He owns some river-front property, a garage, vans, and a touring car, and conducts a flourishing express business on the ground behind his home, with the aid of several grown-up sons. He has a wife, five grown-up children, and two dogs. One of his sons, incidentally, is a singer in a Broadway musical comedy.

He is one of the most prosperous of house-boat dwellers. Strangely enough, even the most prosperous don't bother with servants, altho they have money, space, and use for them. A few boat people, both prosperous and poor, take in boarders.

Farther down the river, at Tenth Avenue and 204th Street, there is another boat, and another story. Here a middle-aged chap had been working off and on for four years on what he calls optimistically "a party boat."

Always interested in marine work, he planned to build a house-boat in his leisure moments, rent it out to party goers, and retire on the profits. He built the hull and cabin of his boat. Then he decided he could

THE MAJORITY DEMANDS GILLETTE

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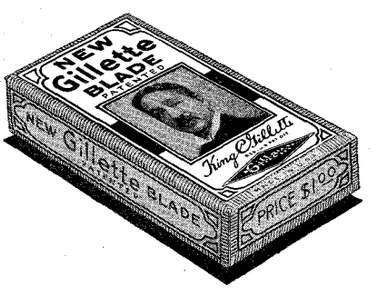

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RAZORS—Gillette—BLADES

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GOLFERS, READ AND REJOICE!

The New-Size

KRO-FLITE

is just as long as the old—

WHERE is the distance of bygone days? Where are the far-flung drives of yesteryear? Right in the new 1931 Kro-Flite! Yes, except in the teeth of a gale, the Kro-Flite is just as long in the new size as it was in the old. And riding with the wind, it's longer!

The proof? The Driving Machine proves that the Kro-Flite retains its distance in the new 1931 specifications. It also proves that the Kro-Flite is the only golf ball that does. Every ball was tested. And every other ball was shorter in the new size than in the old. Only the Kro-Flite can honestly offer you 1930 distance in 1931!

The reason? Thank Kro-Flite's patented cover. That cover, unlike any other, permits refinements in manufacture that compensate for distance-decreasing larger size and lighter weight.

Thank that cover *twice.* For it also makes Kro-Flite the toughest ball the game has ever known.

The closest thing to Kro-Flite's great achievement is found in the Spalding Ball. The Spalding Ball is just a trifle behind its old-size distance. But it's longer than any other new-size ball—it's still the world's longest golf ball!

If you're given to topping at times, play the Kro-Flite. It *can't* be cut. If you are in the privileged low-handicap class, play the Spalding—the Ball of the Champions. Your Professional—or any Spalding Dealer or Spalding Store will supply you.

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KRO-FLITE

made by Spalding

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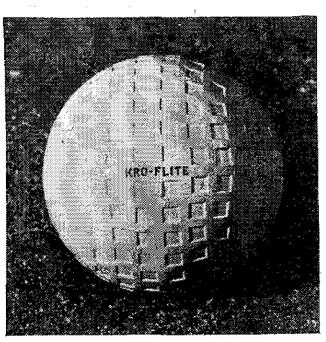

save money by living in it while he worked on it. He endures some of the hardships of a poor farmer. He must carry water. He must putter around at night by the light of a small lamp. He must freeze up in winter, and thaw out in summer.

"Well, spring is coming. I guess I can get a lot of work done on her this year," he grins.

ALTHO the growth of the city is ever and ever crowding these people, one of them "is determined to keep a pace or two ahead of the city's progress." He is described as a jobless Danish boat builder, twenty-eight, and married. Here is his story:

One prosperous summer he and his wife rented a house-boat near Sheepshead Bay. They enjoyed their water life so much they decided to buy themselves a boat home.

It looks like some conceptions of Noah's ark—a little two-room, unpretentious cabin on a heavy brown scow. Hugo and the Missus had the boat towed to Clason Point. Then they decided they'd prefer a land home, after all. So Hugo bought a lot for $1,000, floated his boat in at high tide (the tide sometimes rises twelve feet here), put her on stilts single-handed, and began to fill in his ground to evade further tides.

This is about half done. Hugo expects to continue as soon as he gets a job, so that he can pay $1.50 a load for ninety loads of filler he still needs to have dumped on his land.

"Then we'll begin to fix up the boat, have a garden and a real home," he prophesies.

Ludendorff's "Gold Maker" and His Magic Powder

THE experts asked him what alpha rays were.

Franz Tausend put his big hand to his brow, from which thick coils of hair were brushed back over his shoulders, and pronounced alpha rays too unimportant to define.

The experts in physics and chemistry, assembled at the Paschbach castle, smiled at the assurance of the "gold maker," who had swindled thousands, roped in Ludendorff himself, and talked of paying Germany's indemnity.

They asked him what beta rays were.

His answer was so devoid of coherence that the experts roared with laughter.

Thereupon Tausend undertook to turn lead into gold while the experts tested his process.

Two renowned chemists then and there proved to interested spectators that "Tausend's "laboratory" was no less preposterous than his concept of the alpha ray.

Tausend's dupes were fleeced to the tune of a million marks and more. Yet even after his sentence of three years and eight months they continued to express faith in the "gold maker," whom the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* describes as having a slim body on which rests "a thoroughly intellectual head wherein the eyes exercise

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Dr. Julius Klein says:

"Failure to keep factory equipment up to date . . . means, in most cases, a 'falling by the wayside,' inability to compete, a diminution or complete extinction of profits . . ."

FROM A RADIO ADDRESS

DR. JULIUS KLEIN
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

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MODERNIZATION is the order of the day—all industry realizes its importance. Yet modernization, by requiring the use of needed working capital, often becomes a problem; providing an excuse for obsolescence. ● Commercial Credit service obviates this problem — allows modernization from its effected savings. A thoroughly sound extension of the instalment principle to industry, it does not tie up necessary working capital nor influence existing credit facilities. ● Write briefly your modernization need. Without obligation, details of this service will be given you.

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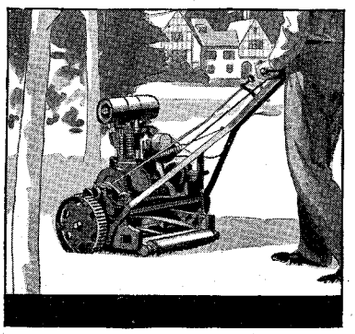

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a singular spell that confers upon Franz Tausend almost hypnotic power."

His father was a "mesmeric healer." The son, from his earliest years as a tinker's apprentice, dreamed of magical triumphs. In 1924 he won fame at Munich with his "gold-making" demonstrations.

He had a laboratory to which a favored few were invited.

Lead was put into the fire.

It came out gold.

That was the story.

Tausend speedily found himself the center of a cult. He said he could effect transformations of one form of matter into another—matter being forever vibratory.

Ludendorff was attracted to his following. Says the *Frankfurter Zeitung:*

The weight of Ludendorff's name dazzled many.

Again and again at Tausend's trial one witness after another took the stand and swore: "In a matter involving Ludendorff there must be an element of truth."

"It was a heavy responsibility which the General tried vainly to unload upon other shoulders, with the words: "I can not undertake responsibility for the accuracy of the experiments. I have already so many responsibilities that I can assume no more."

THE mystery of Germany's "gold-maker" still remains unsolved, according to Dr. Alfred Stern, the German chemist, who writes in the *Berliner Tageblatt.*

How was Tausend able to "win" gold in such quantities from his constituent elements? The German scientist drops a hint:

In Tausend's materials, lead and quartz sand, the gold yielded by nature is far less than the amount seemingly won by this man.

Light seems to be afforded by a circumstance to which sufficient attention does not seem to have been paid by the experts.

One of the witnesses spoke of a secret crystalline salt which Tausend blended with the lead and sand before heating.

This salt, in my opinion, might have been gold chlorid, which no layman would be in a position to detect as a factor in the final combination.

This gold chlorid possesses the property, when slightly heated, of giving off chlorin and changing later into a yellowish derivative. Upon a further increase of temperature, it is transmuted into metallic gold.

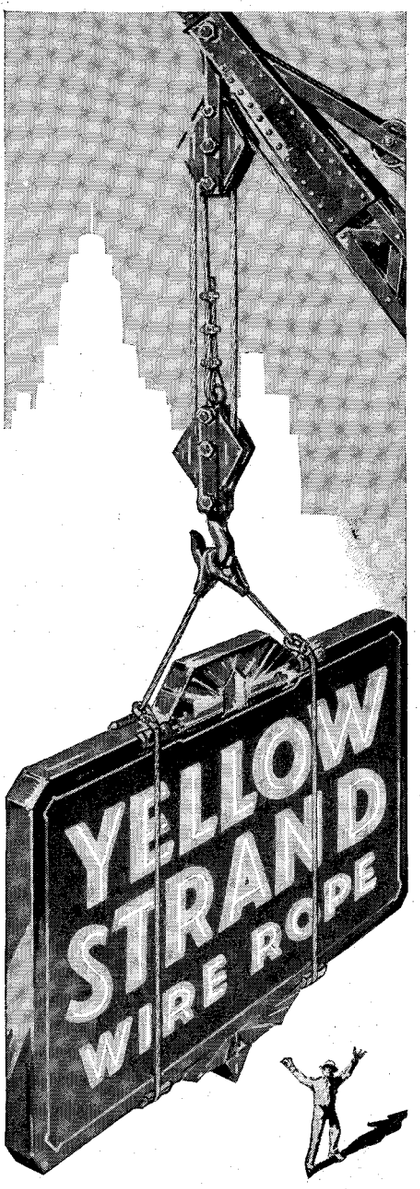
In Tausend's smelting processes high temperatures were attained, and he appears to have achieved an overwhelming effect upon his audience.

Certainly such quantities of gold as Tausend, through a smuggling of gold chlorid, contrived to produce, would never be attained by physical chemistry with its honest atom disintegration, atom integration, or bombardment of an atomic nucleus.

The "gold maker" took every advantage of the present mood of the German people.

They are ready to snatch at anything, affirms the Vienna *Volks-Zeitung,* that holds out a chance of relief—a faint hope of rescue from the economic pressure weighing them all down.

Nothing is too fantastic for credence, it



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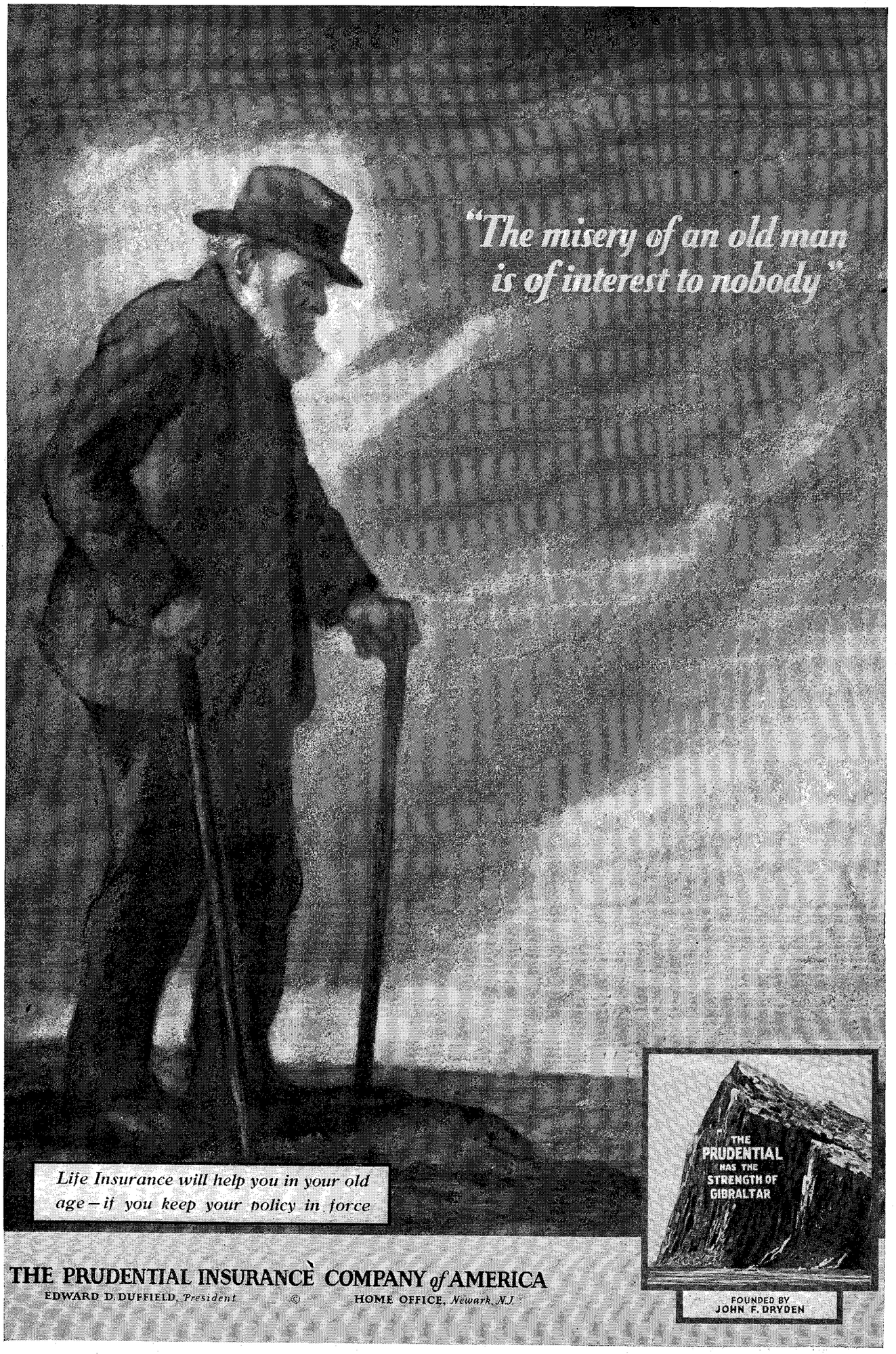
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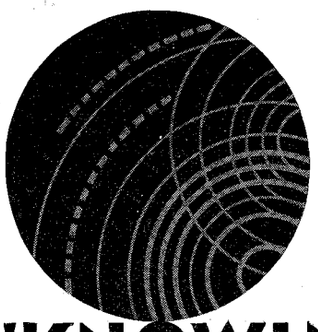

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adds, among the German masses. And besides:

Tausend knew how to invest his experiments with the halo of a quite new scientific theory.

He had indeed penetrated so far to the very foundations of chemistry that his theorizings to the educated had legs to stand on.

In fact, many learned experts, who either at the trial of Tausend or in newspaper interviews exprest themselves cautiously regarding his gold making, did not venture to pronounce a judgment against his theory.

That Japanese Chimney Sitter Is Now a Man of Mark

'TWAS for a noble purpose that he sat on a factory chimney, and was smoked almost to the condition of a kippered herring.

By that martyrdom, the humble Kiyoshi Tanabi forced the settlement of a labor dispute, as DIGEST readers will remember.

And now we find THE DIGEST's story of the affair reproduced at length in the *Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo Nichi Niche*, Osaka, Japan.

Further we learn what a celebrity the smoke-eating hero has become among his own people.

Says the journal named above:

THE LITERARY DIGEST of February 21 gives a column to the account of Kiyoshi Tanabi, of the chimney-sitting fame, and pays tribute to his stunt in that it had a definite purpose, whereas similar attempts in the United States are merely for establishing endurance records.

The writer of the story which was "digested" in this weekly has made the event very much more colorful by connecting the case with the passing of the Imperial train on the way to the military maneuvers.

Quaint and entertaining as the invention may be, it must be said that such was not quite the case. The man descended the chimney on November 21, upon learning that the strike had been amicably settled.

Mention must also be made that the man did not ask for food with the threat that he would jump off the chimney otherwise.

HERE we must remind our readers that the DIGEST story was quoted from Beverly Smith's column in the New York *Herald Tribune*, and in crediting it to him, we said: "The story was told originally by Newton Edgers in the New York *Sun*, and has been confirmed to Mr. Smith by a business man just returned from Tokyo." The *Mainichi* continues:

It will be of interest to many who read the story to learn that the "chimney man" has become a kind of mannequin for the Ronoto, one of the most progressive labor parties of the Empire. When the party holds a speech meeting, Mr. Tanabi is asked to appear on the platform to deliver an address, and the report that he will speak evidently draws large crowds.

In view of the fact that the story is written in THE LITERARY DIGEST'S characteristically entertaining manner, the whole text is hereby reproduced.

It was the Devon tides that first brought news of England's rising sea power. Even though Fowey is pronounced "Foy", she is proud of having sent forty-seven ships to the siege of Calais against London's twenty-five. A tumble of ridges and ravines takes you to Falmouth where the Greeks came for hides and the French for revenge.

You can gather wild rose sprays in June on sunny Devon hedgerows.

In palm-bowered Cornwall a day's rain is a news event. You feel as Sir Francis Drake must have felt three hundred years before when you admire the grizzled sea dogs who man the fleets of Britain. The West Countrie of England is as characteristic as Chaucer. An old mansion in which Effingham and Hawkins may have caroused, watches you warily as you drive your ball into a ring of evergreens.

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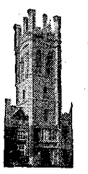

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Ciné-Kodak, Model M, costs but $75, including a carrying case to match, and a special attachment for close-ups. Kodascope projectors for showing your pictures, as low as $60. Easy payment terms can be arranged if you wish. Ask your Ciné-Kodak dealer.

Ciné-Kodak, Model M
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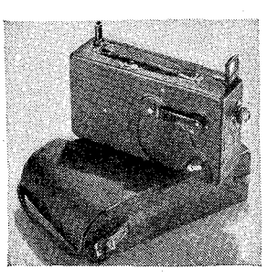

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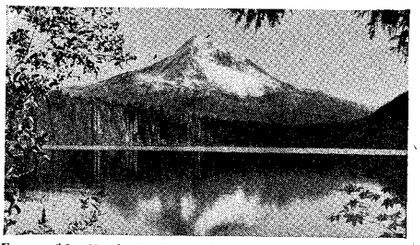
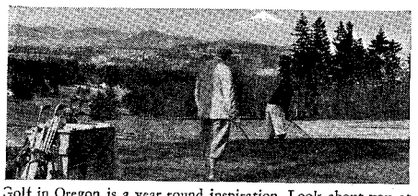
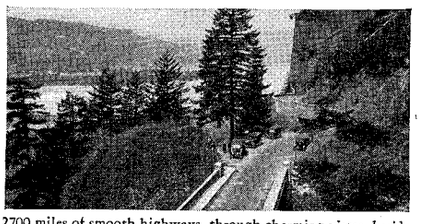


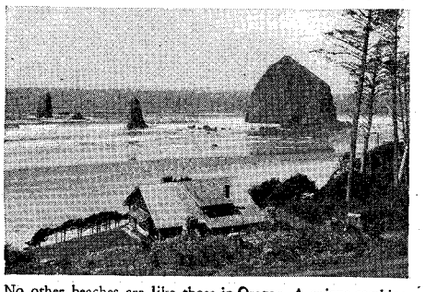
Famous Mt. Hood, 11,225 feet high—55 miles from Portland. Beautiful Lost Lake in the foreground. You'll love Mt. Hood and the fairyland playground of which it is the center.



Golf in Oregon is a year round inspiration. Look about you at panoramas like this one. Breathe the animating air. Enjoy the mellow sunlight, always tempered by gentle breezes. Play on courses noted for their perfection.



2700 miles of smooth highways, through charming vistas, beside clear streams which run bank-full winter and summer. The view above is along the world-famous Columbia River Highway.



No other beaches are like those in Oregon. A unique combination of beach and mountains offers the varied choice of camping, riding, fishing, surf-bathing, and delightful loafing. The magnificent Oregon Coast Highway parallels Oregon's beaches.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

Scientific "Hunches"

MANY research scientists arrive at the solution of difficult problems through the "scientific hunch," or intuitive "flash of genius," according to Prof. R. A. Baker of the College of the City of New York.

In a report to the American Chemical Society, he defines the scientific hunch as "a unifying or clarifying idea which springs into consciousness suddenly as a solution to a problem in which we are intensely interested."

"In typical cases," says the report, "it follows a long period of study, but comes into consciousness at a time when we are not consciously working on the problem. A hunch springs from a wide knowledge of facts, but is essentially a leap of the imagination in that it goes beyond a mere necessary conclusion which any reasonable man must draw from the data at hand. It is a process of creative thought." To quote a press bulletin issued by the Society:

With Dr. Washington Platt of Syracuse, New York, as collaborator, Professor Baker sent questionnaires to 1,450 scientists, inquiring into their experience with the scientific hunch. These men included chemists, physicists, mathematicians, biologists, and psychologists. Two hundred and thirty-two replies were received. Of those who replied, 33 per cent. reported that they had experienced this phenomenon "frequently," 50 per cent. "occasionally," and only 17 per cent. "never."

The hunch, it is found, comes to most scientists in that borderland of consciousness just preceding sleep, or when the mind is fresh upon awakening, or when the conscious mind is dallying with some unrelated subject.

All agree that there must be a long period of investigation of data, then a period of assimilation of facts until the mind has grasped them perfectly, and then a season of complete mental rest. It is during this rest that the hunch comes bursting in a flash as if heaven-sent.

There are four stages in research work, according to Professor Baker. The first is "preparation," in which the problem is investigated by reading and experiment. The second is "incubation," in which the mind, often unconsciously, goes over the information acquired in the first stage. The third is "illumination," consisting of the hunch. And the fourth is "verification," in which the hunch, or working hypothesis, which seems to unify and explain all known facts, is tested by experiment.

One scientist described one of his hunches in this way: "After intense concentration and many vain attempts to overcome a difficulty, I reluctantly decided to abandon my method. Freeing my mind of all thought of the problem, I walked briskly down the street, when suddenly, as if from the clear sky above me, an idea popped into my head as emphatically as if a voice had shouted it in so many words. Whirling about on my heel, I returned to the laboratory and performed the suggested experiment successfully."

Another reported: "My most recent

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experience was a problem on which I had given continuous thought and labor until my mind and body were completely fatigued. Decided to abandon the work and all thoughts relative thereto. The following day, when occupied in work of an entirely different type, an idea came to my mind as suddenly as a flash of lightning, and it was the solution."

Another gave this instance: "I went to bed, one night, in a state of brain-fag over a problem, and the instant that I awoke in the morning, I saw before me, apparently projected upon the ceiling, the completely worked-out process and equipment in operation."

Another said: "I had been studying to improve circulation of oil in pipe coils for several days. Sunday, in church, the correct principle came like a flash as the preacher was announcing the text. I put it in practise, and it was correct. Strange to say, I have always remembered the text and the sermon."

THE questionnaire inquired as to the condition of the individual's mind and the surroundings under which these scientific revelations appear. The general conditions described are good health, relaxation, freedom from worry, and freedom from interruption.

Many mentioned some mild form of exercise or manual employment, such as shaving, dressing, driving an automobile, gardening, fishing, golfing, riding in a train, playing solitaire. Several scientists said their best ideas came to them while walking in the country, or walking between their home and the laboratory, morning or evening. Several mentioned that the flash came while listening to music. The writer goes on:

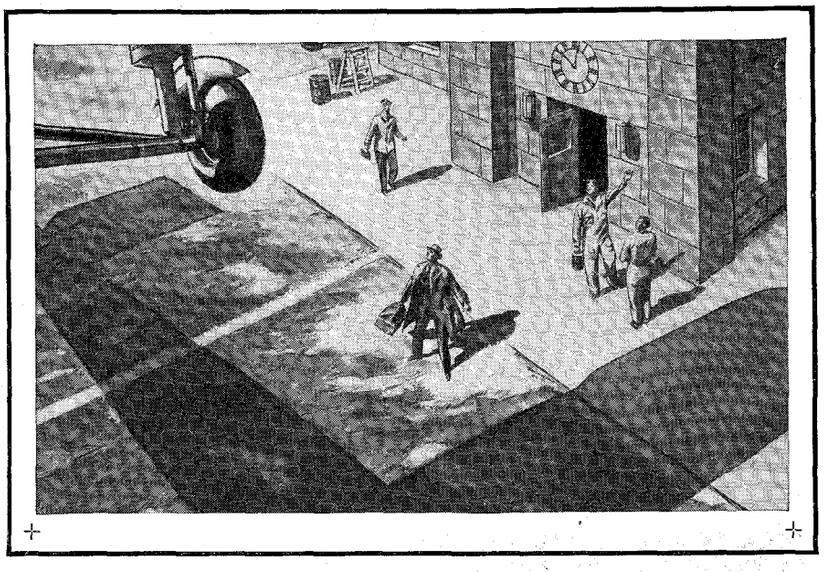
Several say that their hunches come only when they are alone. A larger number find discussion with others stimulating to thought. Some refer especially to the stimulus of explaining a problem to students. One chemist, evidently of an argumentative turn, found his thoughts most stimulated when arguing with another chemist who took the opposite side.

One who answered the questionnaire said: "These ideas do not come so frequently while at work or under tension. The idea soil is quite fertile when consulting books, such as chemical abstracts, in the library. A quiet, restful, dreamy mood, when surrounded with books, generally in the evening when alone in the study room—these are the optimum conditions for a hunch."

Another replied: "My experience is uniform in one particular. The hunch has invariably come at night after retiring for sleep. In such cases, my condition has been one between wakefulness and sleep, and the insight has been entirely effortless. Often in such states, pertinent facts long since forgotten have come to the surface."

Worry and general depression make all thinking impossible, in the opinion of one, who says he must have "the friendship and good-will of others—in other words, a happy environment."

"I think most of my hunches have come to me in the early morning while in bed thinking about some problem on which I had done considerable work and studying," said another. "I am physically relaxed and rested; mentally, I am enjoying myself, thinking and planning the day's work. I have often said that I do more work



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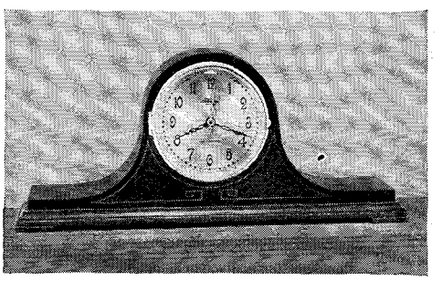

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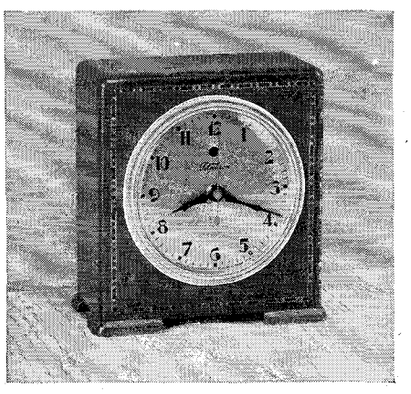

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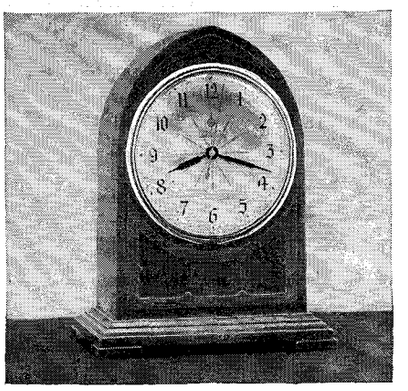

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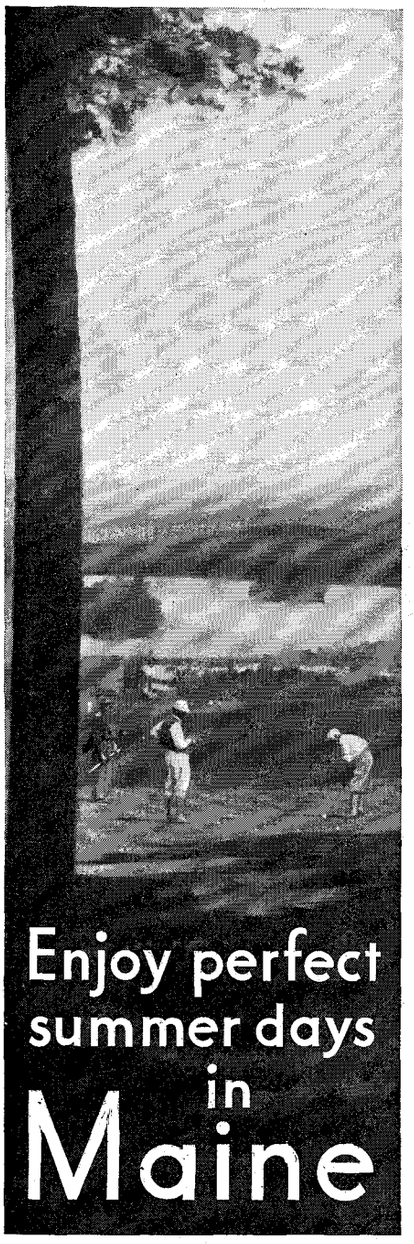

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before getting up in the morning than after."

Another gave this answer: "If I have a troublesome problem that is really big and hangs on for some time, I usually get it cleared up at night when trying to go to sleep. This experience is so common that I often have a pad and pencil on the little table near my bed, to jot down ideas."

Sunshine Here and There, Now and Then

THE value of sunshine, measured by its ability to prevent or cure the disease called rickets, varies in different places and at different seasons.

Some recent experiments on these variations, made by American observers, are described in an editorial contribution to *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago):

So much is said nowadays about the dearth of sunshine and its consequent detriment to human well-being, that it is interesting to discover some of the regions where nature's beneficent sun-rays are always available in abundance.

It will be found that the intensity of rickets throughout the world corresponds fairly closely to the amount of sunshine.

When one bears in mind the varying diet of the peoples in the different parts of the world, the dominance of sunlight in the etiology of rickets is most striking.

The fact that rickets and tetany develop in India, where the women are deprived of the benefit of the tropical sunshine by observing the system of purdah, emphasizes still more strikingly the dependence of rickets on exposure to the sun's rays. Hess has pointed out further that the dominant factor is not so much the number of hours of sunshine as its quality and intensity. These properties go hand in hand.

COLORADO has long enjoyed the reputation of having a salubrious climate, says this editor. Recent experiments by Lewis and his coworkers at the University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver, indicate that the effective biologic rays of sunlight in June and July are quantitatively of a greater magnitude in Colorado than in any of the other places where the antirachitic effect of sunlight has been studied. He goes on to say:

They believe that the relative freedom of the atmosphere from moisture and smoke offers satisfactory explanation of the comparatively high potency of Colorado sunshine. The observations on experimental animals are supported by records of a comparatively low incidence of rickets in Colorado.

Another striking feature is the demonstration that there is no great difference in the antirachitic effect of winter and of summer sunshine in Colorado. Elsewhere sunshine may vary.

Page Emily Post.—"Since you write frequently concerning etiquette," post-cards W. B. F., "what is the proper thing to say when a censor tells you he must expurgate your book?"

Our answer is that the victim should smile and say, "I shall be deleted."—*Boston Transcript.*

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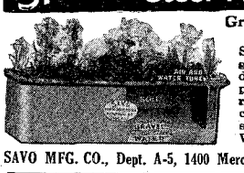
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Two Kinds of Tired People

THESE are distinguished by Thurman B. Rice in a recent discussion published by the American Medical Association. They are people who come home "tired and hungry" and those who are "tired and cross." Says Dr. E. E. Free's *Week's Science* (New York):

The former are all right. Normal bodily or mental activity has given them what Mr. Rice calls a "physiological fatigue," not at all uncomfortable and soon cured by ordinary rest.

"Tired and cross" people, on the other hand, are suffering from what Mr. Rice calls "pathologic fatigue"; something especially likely to happen, he believes, to school-teachers and housewives. Such tasks are monotonous, uninteresting, require unending responsibility, and lack the stimulation of contact with adult minds.

Mental irritability is a natural result, Mr. Rice insists, of conditions which create this pathologic fatigue.

Five signs, Mr. Rice states, indicate the dangerous "tired-and-cross" kind of fatigue. One is to feel too tired at the end of the day to eat or to sleep. The second is a dread of beginning work again in the morning. The third is to find yourself frequently cross and impatient. A fourth is a growing inability to relax comfortably when work does let up. Finally, if your general health seems not so good as it used to be, this may be a sign, also, of pathologic tiredness.

When these signs appear it is time, Mr. Rice insists, to see a doctor.

Childhood's Dark Age

MORE active study by physicians, educators, and parents of what he calls the "dark age" of childhood, between six and eleven, is urged by Dr. Cyril Burt, psychologist of the London County Council, in a recent report on primary-school education, published by the British Government. Says Dr. E. E. Free, in his *Week's Science* (New York):

There have been many medical, psychological, and educational studies, Dr. Burt points out, of extreme childhood and of the later period of adolescence. The period between the two has been neglected.

Nevertheless, these years between six and eleven witness, Dr. Burt believes, some of the most profound changes in the whole course of human mental development.

Before seven, for example, the average child has but little power of sustained mental attention, sometimes called "concentration." This ability, so important in after life for all kinds of intellectual work, develops largely in Dr. Burt's "dark age" period.

Another important change is that the purely mechanical, unthinking memory of the young child becomes more logical. Principles and relations begin to be remembered instead of mere images of persons or things.

A third mental characteristic of the average child between six and eleven is extreme suggestibility.

Ignorance of what is going on in the child's mind during this dark age of development must be dispelled, Dr. Burt believes, by increased attention from experts in child psychology.

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How to Steady Business

WE WAIT FOR HARD TIMES TO COME before we undertake the job of seriously tackling business reform.

Perhaps this is something like locking the stable door after the horse is stolen.

But the writer of one of the weekly letters sent out from Washington by the accounting firm of Ernst and Ernst, is deeply imprest by the serious thinking now going on in an effort to make business more steady in the future. Here are thoughtful books by learned economists, speeches by business leaders on occasions like the recent meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Atlantic City and the convention of newspaper publishers in New York. Here is a flood of articles in newspapers and magazines, and here are all the committees formed in various localities and various industries to promote business betterment.

Without pretending to survey this great nation-wide effort the writer for Ernst and Ernst does try to gather together some of the more important aspects of this movement.

In the first place, he points out that there is nothing really new in the current efforts, and there is no single patent plan or formula that will prevent hard times. It is not even seriously believed that periods of inflation and deflation can be abolished entirely. But there is wide-spread hope that something can be done toward curbing unnecessary fluctuations.

A Customer Calls

—Thomas in the Detroit "News."

And in the second place, we are reminded "that there is not merely a single movement in this direction, but innumerable movements." In other words, "there is no one big, grand, spectacular, all-embracing national movement," disappointing as this may be to many who do not understand the business structure.

"If there was any well-defined beginning in this country of the consciousness that business cycles might be ironed out and their rigors ameliorated," suggests the writer, it was probably in the 1921 President's Conference on Unemployment, which eventuated in a report on "Business Cycles and Unemployment," in a broader study of "Recent Economic Changes," and in a third study, now under way, devoted to the factors and causes of depression.

Now this movement for studying business conditions, we read on, is by no means limited to the United States:

> Notably the British and German governments have conducted similar surveys of their own national economies, the German study running into many ponderous volumes in the usual thorough German fashion. Other nations have done something of the same thing, and the World Economic Conference of 1927 was an outgrowth.
>
> The purpose of all is to ascertain where we now are, where we are going, and what we should do in the future. The idea is that modern industrial civilization has become so complex that it must be operated under some sort of a plan, directed by intelligence, rather than that it be permitted to run planless. Thus arises the idea of national and even international "economic p'anning."

Meanwhile Russia has come along with its five-year plan, by which a communistic nation, with all economic forces directed, if not wholly controlled, by the State, seeks to create a planned industrial nation within a short period. This is only vaguely related to the economic planning of the United States or other nations, and it has not been much of an influence in our own movement. Our idea is to work toward a democratic and voluntary sort of coordination of otherwise independent forces, rather than toward any control from above.

While much is being written to prove that the present system of business is bad, the writer for Ernst and Ernst thinks it is quite enough for the present to admit that there are many bad features. Proof of this, he remarks, "would seem to lie in the miseries of periodical waves of unemployment, and in the equally obnoxious anxieties of business men over the uncertainties of profits, continuous operations, unforeseen contingencies, and fluctuating markets."

There are two contrary and well-defined schools of thought on the future course of business development, it is pointed out—

One is that if nature is permitted to take its course, the "strong" will prevail, and the practises of the strong will necessarily be "sound."

This is the doctrine of *laissez faire* and dog-eat-dog. It has demonstrated its efficiency in some industries, and it has elements of plausibility.

The other thought is that—

The forces of competition must be regulated, or at least "directed," so that, regardless of the ultimate outcome of business progress, individual persons and individual businesses will not be caught suddenly between unforeseen forces and destroyed.

This is the doctrine of orderly progress.

Coming down to the practical question of what the individual business man can do to contribute to the stabilization of business and employment, our writer suggests that he might "direct his attention to three major and primary things":

(1) Careful budgeting of his own business; (2) cooperation with others through the medium of trade associations; (3) recognition that welfare of employees deserves something of the same sort of consideration as welfare of stockholders and customers.

Now as regards budgeting, it is suggested:

> This is a fact-finding and fact-applying procedure for a business enterprise. It is not merely a set of figures, but a plan, and when properly used it is a self-enforcing plan, adjustable for changing conditions from time to time. Its merits are so obvious that it ought to need little puffing.
>
> What is not so obvious, however, is that the whole scheme of national or even international economic planning rests on a multitude of small foundation-pegs which are represented by company budgets. National institutions such as the Federal Government, or the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, or the Business Survey Conference, or the Committee on Recent Economic Changes, are engaged in activities which depend absolutely on the individual budgets of individual companies.

Then we come to the trade associations:

> They represent the American form of business cooperation. Our national policy frowns upon big units approaching the

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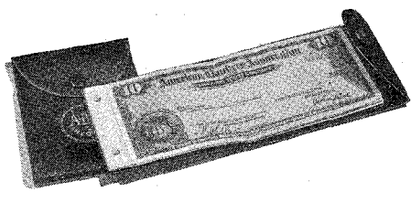

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monopolistic character, and upon the cartels which have sprung up in European countries since the war. Our business units must strike a balance between cooperation and competition, and the result is our trade association.

The way of the trade association in the United States has been hard, but it is rapidly finding its most useful function in the gathering and dissemination of facts for the trade or industry as a whole, and in providing a watch-tower for the entire group. The properly organized trade association is an indispensable unit for American business. It is in merely a partial stage of development, and needs to be encouraged in every way possible.

And the writer concludes with these words regarding the rights of employees:

It has long been recognized that one definite function of management was to look after the interests of owners or stockholders.

More recently it has been accepted that the interests of customers or consumers were jointly imposed upon management. Now enters general recognition of a third responsibility—that of employees.

It is theoretically demonstrable that for business as a whole, employees are the same as customers or consumers. It is similarly demonstrable that continuity of employment has something of the same practical merits as continuity of dividends or of production, supply, and markets.

Liquidation in the Stock Market

THE recent selling of stocks, with the accompaniment of falling prices in the market, has been attributed by many to discouragement over poor corporation earnings.

No doubt, remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, such a feeling has had its effect. But this paper insists that there is "another and superior consideration" that should be understood. This, we are told, "is the position and policy of the banks." In other words, there is a healthful liquidation by banks which have been loaded up with securities, and this process is bound to go on until the banks are in a better position. As *The Journal of Commerce* explains:

As is well known, the banks of the country have found themselves after the stock-market debacle with a difficult and wholly unexpected problem to dispose of. It grew out of the necessity, in which the banks found themselves, of absorbing the brokers' loans which could not be settled, and so had to be carried by the banks because debtors had no way of paying them off save by borrowing again. This process of liquidation had not unnaturally hung over the market for a great while. About the middle of 1930, however, some efforts began to be made toward clearing it up, and since the beginning of the present year there has been an even greater degree of speed in adjusting the situation. All told, the banks have not only almost entirely absorbed the loans for account of others, but they have also greatly reduced the volume of outstandings on security-loan account.

The disposition to clear out accounts which have become impaired has been criticized in some quarters as indicating the banks' disposition to "stand from under." But according to *The Journal of Commerce*, it has been nothing of the sort, "but rather a desirable and natural impulse to get themselves into better position":

Individuals who have followed suit and have sold freely of stocks accumulated for investment have acted hastily and without due consideration. There is need for a better judgment of the basis of affairs.

A good deal further liquidation must take place before the present movement is completed. This will involve continuous selling from time to time. Advances of price will occasionally be ruthlessly cut back. So long as this is the consequence of the attempt to put our banks back into normal condition, it is a healthful process.

$17,549,000,000 Cash for Securities

A PERFECT flood of cash, quite unprecedented hitherto, has been pouring into the securities markets during the current depression, writes Sherwin C. Badger in *The Wall Street Journal*.

We are told that the almost unbelievable sum of $17,549,000,000 of cash savings has been used since September 30, 1929, either to buy newly issued securities (not including refunding issues) or to liquidate previously contracted loans against security collateral. The figure is arrived at by taking the total flotation of new issues and adding the decline or substracting the increase in the total volume of security loans during the period. The writer points out that "it is immaterial whether loans are paid off with the borrowers' savings or are extinguished through the sale of securities to somebody in possession of cash savings, for in either case new cash savings enter into the general 'investment fund.'"

WHEN we try to make comparisons the enormous sum just mentioned is not available because it is based on figures for all the banks in the country, and such figures have only been collected for the last two or three years. But we can make a comparison by using the slightly smaller figures reported by Federal Reserve member banks since 1925. Taking member bank reports alone we find that cash security purchases amounted to $15,468,000,000 in the eighteen months of the depression as compared with $18,404,000,000 in the preceding thirty-three months of prosperity, that is, "the average monthly rate of transfer of cash into securities has been 54 per cent. higher during the depression than before." It is shown that in 1928 only $6,104,000,000 cash was added to the investment fund, whereas in the 1930 depression year $9,128,000,000 cash was added.

These figures, continues *The Wall Street Journal*, "indicate in dollar terms what happens to public psychology in depressions":

Very clearly, the urge for self-preservation overcomes the desire to spend and

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gratify immediate wants. The American people have been saving about $3,000,000,000 more annually during the depression than they did in prosperous times. By inference, they must have spent at least $3,000,000,000 a year less so that they could make these extra savings. This process has intensified the depression, but sooner or later it will end the depression.

Savings that have taken the form of loan pay-offs have exerted no stimulus toward business recovery. Loan repayment, however, has a definite limit, and it is not unlikely that the limit already has been approached. Total known security loans have declined more than $7,500,000,000 from the 1929 peak of $16,974,000,000 and are currently at estimated early 1927 levels. Assuming that the loans are within striking distance of their probable minimum, it is evident that the people who have been saving to pay off loans must direct their funds into either investment channels or current spending. Whichever they do will help business recovery.

If savings in this country continue at anything approaching the rate of the past eighteen months, one of two things must happen: they will be absorbed in new security issues, or will force the price of existing securities to higher levels; either of which will be constructive for business recovery.

In the first quarter of this year, the minimum known volume of cash going into the investment fund has been $1,910,000,000. This sum gives some idea of the approximate margin between national income and expenses. Considering the depth of the depression with the extensive unemployment and lower-wage payments prevailing in this period, the figure is reassuringly large.

Keeping Up Instalment Payments

FEARS that a business depression would bring critical times for finance companies because of a wave of defaults on instalment contracts and a multitude of repossessions, have been proved quite groundless, say experts in the field. In fact, the poor year of 1930 showed an increase of less than 1 per cent. per one hundred transactions over both 1928 and 1929, as far as defaults were concerned, says C. C. Hanch, General Manager of the National Association of Finance Companies. Mr. Hanch is quoted in a public statement appearing in the financial section of the New York *American* to the effect that his organization statistics prove definitely that finance companies face no crisis during depression:

During 1928 and 1929, the ratio of new cars repossest when one-third of the price was paid down, was 2.8 per cent.; last year it was 3.6 per cent.

The average amount of the instalment debt on each new car actually decreased. In 1928, the average amount of the note purchased was $695, in 1929, $595, and last year only $567.

INCIDENTALLY, Mr. Hanch points out that the percentage of cars sold on the instalment plan remains practically constant. It was 58.1 per cent. in 1928; 62.6 in 1929; and 62.3 per cent. in 1930.

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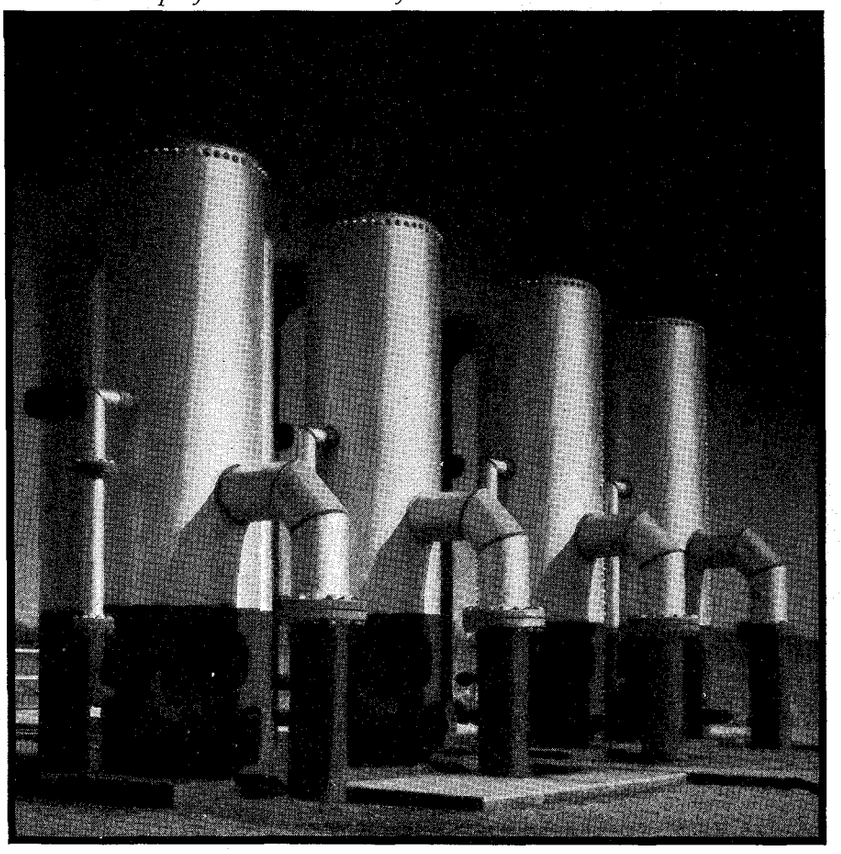

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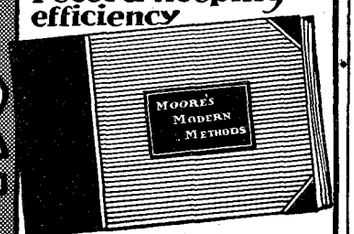

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

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Biggest Noise.—"So Joe was the life of the party?"

"Yeah. He was the only one who could talk louder than the radio."—*Life.*

Parting Chuckle.—"The Spice of Life" page in THE LITERARY DIGEST is placed where it is for the convenience of those who prefer to laugh last.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Geometrical Vamp.—"Maud has made some swell marriages, but divorced all her husbands."

"Yes, she moves in the best triangles, so to speak."—*Boston Transcript.*

Breaking the Glad News. — FIRST CHORINE—"Did you tell anybody of your secret marriage?"

SECOND DITTO—"No, I'm waiting for my husband to sober up—I want him to be the first to know."—*Life.*

Vanishing American.—

White man's stolen the Red man's land,
Where Lo once was he ain't,
But the college youth retains his yell
And the flapper has his paint.

—*Boston Transcript.*

Plays a Thinking Part.—"Don't be so noisy," said mother to Jessie. "Why can't you be quiet like Jimmie?"

"Oh, he's got to be quiet," replied Jessie. "You see we're playing he's daddy coming home from the Elks and I'm you."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Paying Guest. — WIFE — "Good gracious! How could you think of bringing that Mr. Biggins home to dinner when you know I'm spring cleaning?"

HUBBY—"Hush, my dear! He's the only man I know who can help move the sideboard."—*Passing Show.*

Stalking His Chow.—PATIENT—"Is the doctor in?"

ATTENDANT—"No; he stept out for lunch."

PATIENT—"Will he be in after lunch?"

ATTENDANT—"Why, no, that's what he went out after."—*Boston Transcript.*

While Justice Winks.—JUDGE (after giving jury instructions)—"Is there any question any one would like to ask before considering the evidence?"

JUROR—"A couple of us would like to know if the defendant boiled the malt one or two hours, and how he kept the yeast out."—*Trouble Shooter, San Diego Naval Air Station.*

Tonsils Are Willing.—MISTRESS—"Now, Matilda, I want you to show us what you can do to-night. We have a few very special friends coming for a musical evening."

MAID—"Well, ma'am, I ain't done no singin' to speak of for years, but if you-all insists upon it, you can put me down for 'The Holy City.'"—*Pathfinder.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

How Many Damaged?—Five firemen were hurt and eleven injured.—*Saugert (N. Y.) paper.*

One of Those Parties.—Mrs. Wilber introduced Pasquin B——, whopla yeda nd sang.—*Tacoma News Tribune.*

Dollar Sweep.—Cermak Defeats Thomson by Majority Estimated to Pa $200,000.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

Don't Cry.—We note with regret that Mrs. J. H. A—— is recuperating from an automobile accident.—*Florida Baptist-Witness.*

Bring Your Gold Brick.—Experienced young man wanted to manage dry goods department, trim windows and salesman.—*Des Moines Register.*

Neptune's Horses? — The club stables contain six horses and members can deep-sea fishing if they feel the urge.—*Honolulu Star-Bulletin.*

At the Public Bin.—

ANTON J. CERMAK TAKES
OATS AS CHICAGO MAYOR

—*Dallas News.*

Concert with a Punch.—Mrs. Irl B Robison will direct the choir in East musical numbers. Mrs. Anna Wylds will beat the piano.—*Roseville (Calif.) Tribune*

Hats Off to a Mother.—ROME, April 7—A sow belonging to Arcangelo Bartolucci, farmer, gave birth to a calf with two perfect heads.—*Los Angeles Evening Express.*

Wonders of the Law.—Upon the trial of a cause in equity to cancel a deed from husband to his deceased wife on the ground that it was forged, the husband is incompetent to testify to matters occurring before his death.—*Advance Reports, Pennsylvania Superior Court.*

Just a Few Divots.—

GIRL LOSES SENSES AS
ENGINE STALLS IN AIR
Recovers and Lands on Rough Field
Without Injury and Little
Damage to Plain.

—*Newport News Daily Press.*

Howler Personalities.

PAUL REVERE—One of the Four Horsemen.

MME. CURIE—And her husband were great leaders in science. If it wasn't for them we would have no radio to-day.

JEFFERSON—Grafted in the Declaration of Independence.

HOOVER—Started the idea of a substitute for food.—*From "The Person-Consciousness of a Selected Group of High School Pupils," by L. A. Williams (University of California).*

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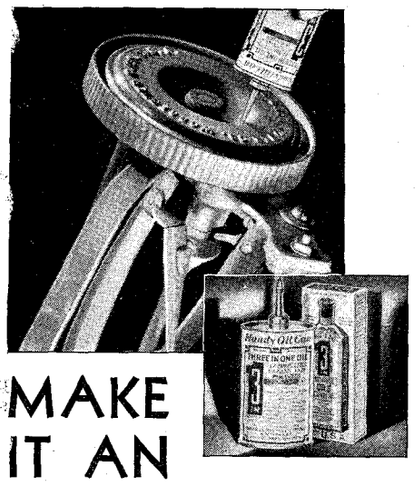

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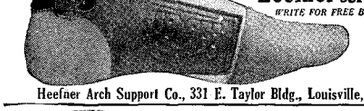

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

An Appeal to Readers.—Ardois. The Lexicographer will be grateful to any one of his readers who can give him any biographical information concerning *Ardois*, the inventor of a system of night signals formerly in use in the navies of the world. Ardois is believed to have been a French officer who introduced the system between the years 1885-90.

didascalic.—"G. E. L.," Philadelphia, Pa.—This is not *dydaschylic*, as you give it, but *didascalic*. In the Greek drama, *didascaly* is (1) instruction given by a dramatic poet to the actors about to perform in his play. (2) A bill of the play provided with the name of author and list of dramatis personæ. (3) An ancient collection of titles of dramas, with names of their authors, dates, etc., as the catalog of this character compiled by Aristotle. This last, however, is used commonly in the plural, *didascaliæ*. The word is derived from the Greek *didaskaleia*, teaching.

England, English.—"F. K.," New York City.—Altho much space has been devoted to writing about the false values given by the English to their vowels, few attempts have been made to correct the anomaly of *English* pronounced with an initial *i* sound. A few years before his death, Professor Lounsbury accounted for this perversion in the following words:—"We pronounce it so *because by many it was once so spelled.*" He noted *Ing'glish* as the norm of speech in England.

Dr. Henry Bradley, author of "The Making of English," and coeditor with the late Sir James A. H. Murray of the New English Dictionary on Historical Principles, told us, however, that "the word *England* and its cognates *English*, etc., *are the only instances* in which, in modern standard English, the letter *e* stands in an accented syllable for *i*." The regrettable anomaly noted by Dr. Bradley is one that should be corrected.

The corruptions *Ing'gland* and *Ing'glish*, the *English* owe to contact with other nations than their own, specifically the Scots as the originators in the 14th century; the Spaniards in the 15th century. The first were the introducers of *Inglish* (Barbour); the second, the Spaniards, who brought over *Inglés* in the days when Philip of Spain courted Mary Tudor; the third, the Portuguese, whose country was overrun by the *English* during the Napoleonic Wars, familiarized the British troops with the *Inglez*, and finally, the fourth, the Italians, who during the rapprochement that occurred in the early years of the 19th century used their own *Inglese* whenever referring to the English. So, we owe the corruption to contact with peoples who probably gave little thought to the origin of the word.

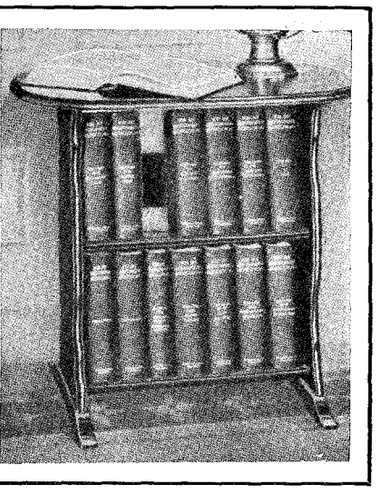
The form *Englisc* was used in Old English Manuscripts before the 9th century, and it occurred in speech earlier than in writing. It is to be found in the copy of the treaty between the Danish King Guthrum and the English King Alfred that followed the defeat of the Danes by Alfred in 878. The form *Ænglisc* was introduced in the year 1000 A.D., and figures in the Code of Laws of Æthelred.

In Old English, the initial digraph *ae, not diphthong æ*, is the symbol of a vowel intermediate between *a* and *e*, and approximating to the sound of modern *a* in *glad, man*, etc., as pronounced by the English. It passed out of use in the 13th century, and returned to the language, in terms derived from the Latin, in the 16th century.

Of the spelling this may be said: The forms *Englis* and *Inglis* both occur in *Cursor Mundi* (1300), one of the Manuscripts in the Cottonian collection. From 880 to 1390 the *Eng-* form prevailed; it lapsed for a time when Scottish influence was strong, and *Inglis* was occasionally substituted. But, the *Eng-* form was reintroduced, and finally established when printing was invented. The lover of English speech who will take down his Concordance to Shakespeare's plays, and look up the words *England* and *English*, will find enough there to prove to him that the Bard of Avon would have nothing to do with the alien importation *Inglish* that has come down to us as a corruption.

undoubtably, undoubtable.—"M. H. B.," Alton, N. H.—The word *undoubtably*, which is now obsolete, means, "without doubt, indubitably." Since *undoubtedly* means, "without doubt, indubitably, assuredly, certainly," it is not strange that both of these words have not persisted in the language. The former appeared in literature as early as 1425, and was used for at least a century. The latter does not make its appearance until nearly 1500, but it has remained in the language.

Undoubtable is not obsolete, but it is much less frequently used than its synonym, *indubitable*. *Undoubtable* is the older word, having been in English literature since the first part of the fifteenth century, while *indoubtable* first appeared about 1625. *Indoubtable* gives the feeling of being too plain to be questioned; *undoubtable* of too fine a reputation or too adequate a presentation of facts to be questioned. But this distinction is not followed closely in this day.



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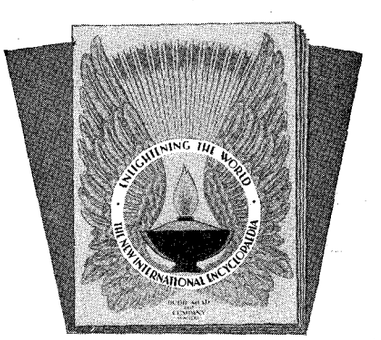

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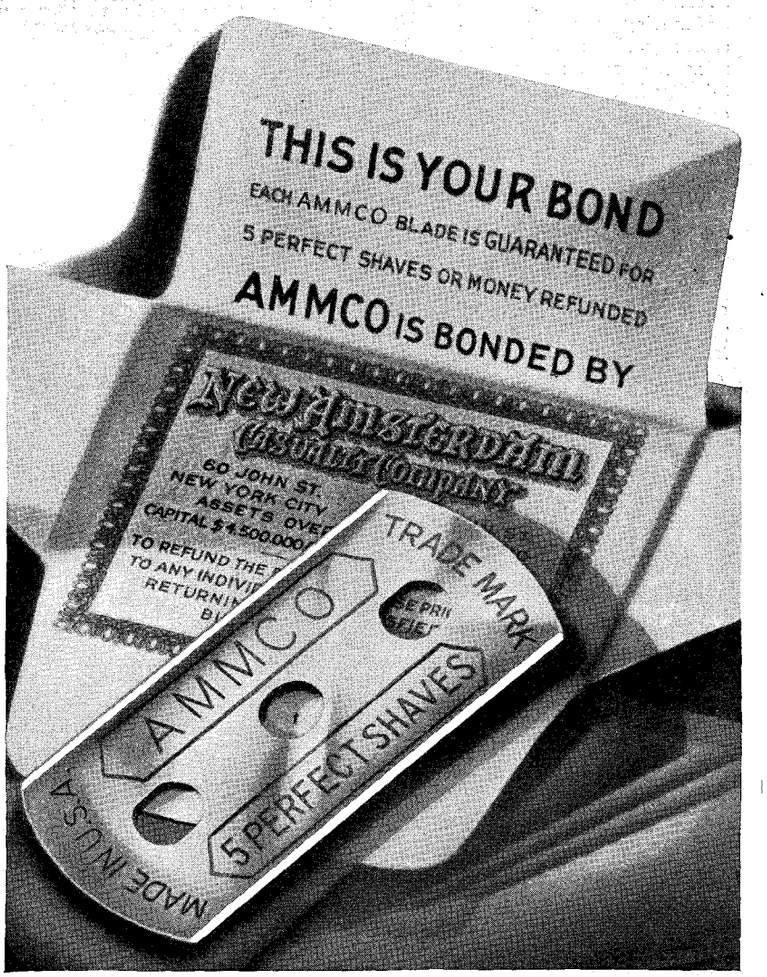

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